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## ARCHÆOLOGICAL NEWS.

### SUMMARY OF RECENT DISCOVERIES AND INVESTIGATIONS.

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### GENERAL REVIEW.

The East is again about to become the theatre of excavations on an extensive scale, during this and the following season. A German expedition has lately returned from **BABYLONIA**, and laid the results of its investigations before the Archæological Society in Berlin. The preliminary exploration of Dr. Ward is bearing fruit in America, and an expedition is being formed for the purpose of excavating some of the principal mounds in the Valley of the Tigris and Euphrates. The French are negotiating at Constantinople for a firman under which M. de Sarzec may continue his important excavations at Telloh and its vicinity; whose magnificent results, unfortunately, have as yet been published only in a fragmentary manner. Germany has obtained permission to excavate on an important site in the **HITTITE REGION** of Northern Syria, on the borders of Asia Minor, probably one of those surveyed by Dr. Puchstein in 1882. In England, a *Cyprus Exploration Fund* has been formed, under the patronage of the *Society of Hellenic Studies*, for the scientific archæological exploration of the Island of **KYPROS**, and work is already being conducted there under the direction of Mr. ERNEST A. GARDNER, Director of the British School at Athens. Furthermore, Mr. BENT has been enabled to secure funds sufficient to conduct thorough excavations in the island of **THASOS**, where he achieved such important results last season. In **GREECE**, the most interesting discoveries have been made on the **AKROPOLIS** and in the Attic deme of **IKARIA**. The archaic *poros* sculpture and the early Ionic capitals found among the *débris* on the Akropolis are of historic importance. But the most brilliant success of the year has attended the excavations undertaken, during the last month, in Ikaria by the American School at Athens, of which some preliminary details are published on another page (pp. 44-6).

IN ITALY, with the appointment of Professor HELBIG as Inspector for antiquities of maritime ETRURIA, we may hope for increased activity in the excavations of that region. The really extraordinary results achieved for two years at VETULONIA are only beginning to be published, and attention will be called, in the next number of the JOURNAL, to the fact that they emphasize, more than any previous discoveries, the closeness of the relations between Egypt and Etruria.

It is with great satisfaction that we call attention to the large increase in the number of reviews devoted to archæology and the history of art: this increase has been especially remarkable during the last few months. New reviews have been started in England, France, Italy, Germany and Portugal, and changes in the direction of enlargement and improvement have been made in a number of already-existing periodicals.

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## AFRICA.

### EGYPT.

The Cairo *Journal Officiel* has lately published a decree making it unlawful and an offence to deal in antiquities. It is unfortunate that the British officials should have sanctioned such interference. The decree issued by Said Pasha, giving the Government the right to purchase any antiquities found in Egypt, has been the cause of the destruction of an immense quantity of ancient art, because the natives break up objects or separate them in order to be able to secure some small examples for sale. It has also been the cause of its being impossible to learn the *provenance* of objects—a serious loss to science. This new law will intensify the mischief.—*Athenæum*, March 3.

Under the title of *A Season in Egypt, 1887*, Mr. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE issues, through the Leadenhall Press, an illustrated account of his recent work in Egypt. The volume deals chiefly with the rock-inscriptions along the Nile, near Assûan, the pyramids of Dahshur, the roads in the Fayûm, and the weights of Memphis. The size is large quarto; and it is illustrated with no less than thirty-two lithograph plates.—*Academy*, March 17.

A. H. SAYCE writes from Cairo (Feb. 12) to the *Academy* (Feb. 25), "Mr. GRIFFITH has arrived from *Assiout*, where he has been copying the inscriptions of the tombs, and has made some interesting discoveries. He is now working at *Heliopolis*. Mr. PETRIE is at *Howâra*, the imaginary site of the Labyrinth. I hear that he has disinterred some mummies there."

**EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.**—The fifth annual meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund was held on Dec. 22 in London, and the official report of it has been issued. It was decided to spend for the present season £500

on excavations at Boubastis under M. Naville, and £200 for Mr. Griffith's expedition to excavate in the Delta. The publications for the year are to be: *Tanis II*; *Naukratis II*; *The City of Onias*.

It is known that during one month's work at the close of last season M. Naville discovered the great temple at Boubastis; a Ptolemaic sanctuary; a noble Hypostyle Hall of XII-dynasty work; the wreck of a Festive Hall with thousands of basreliefs, sculptures, and inscriptions. M. Naville estimates that, as yet, he has uncovered not more than one-third of this magnificent ruin, and that some two months more will complete the excavation. He resumed excavations in February.

In dividing the antiquities between the British Museum and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the task was, and will be in the future, greatly facilitated by diversity of aim, the British Museum preferring monuments calculated to throw additional light upon the philology and history of ancient Egypt, whereas objects of artistic interest were preferred by the Museum of Boston.

M. Naville delivered an interesting lecture on "Boubastis and the City of Onias," in which he gave a more detailed account than had appeared of his last year's campaign. It is reprinted in the *London Academy* (Jan. 21, Feb. 25, March 17) and in the 5th annual *Report of the E. E. Fund*.

**ASSUAN=SYENE.**—A partial account was given (vol. II, pp. 206-7) of the excavations carried on here during 1885-86 by General Sir F. Grenfell. In Nov. 1886, Mr. E. A. W. Budge was sent out by the Trustees of the British Museum to superintend further excavations; and in a paper read before the Society of Biblical Archæology (*Proceedings*, vol. x, no. 1, pp. 4-40; 5 plates) Mr. Budge relates his experiences: we make a few extracts from this interesting paper. At Syene there was, in ancient days, at the water's edge on the western bank of the Nile, a massive stone quay from which a broad double staircase, cut in the rock, ascended about 150 ft. to a platform in front of high tombs. The whole of this remarkable staircase has been uncovered and found to be intact: it is entirely unique. The most important tombs opened were those of Sabben, Mechu and Nechu of the time of the VI dynasty, and those of Nub-kau-Rā-necht and Se-renput of the time of the XII dynasty. The largest tomb is at the top of the above stone staircase, and is that of Sabben, a governor under Pepi II of the VI dynasty: *Sabben, the prince, inspector, president of the South, the extraordinary "smer."* The entrance to the tomb is through a rectangular opening in which is a small doorway about one-third of the height of the opening. The roof is supported by rough-hewn square stone pillars, and there are numerous paintings on the walls and pillars representing Sabben, his son, a priest, *etc.* From the side opposite the doorway, on the left hand, opened what was originally a second tomb, in which are eighteen

rough-hewn round pillars, which taper slightly toward the roof: the walls and pillars were decorated with paintings representing the deceased and his family. This tomb is of the same period as that of Sabben, and was made for a man of like rank and dignity called Mechu or Chemu. Mr. Budge says (p. 40): "The so-called proto-Doric pillars of the double tomb of Sabben and Mechu are, so far as I know, not to be met with elsewhere." Ascending a little from this double tomb, were several tombs mostly without inscriptions. One of these, made for a man called *Heg-ab*, is remarkable for its shape. Through a rectangular opening one enters a low chamber about 8 by 4 by 3 ft. Each wall has been covered with a thin layer of plaster, on which had been painted the deceased, his wife, and attendants. Many of the scenes and inscriptions are entirely defaced, but a few remain. From a deep rectangular opening in the floor of the chamber runs a narrow passage to the coffin-chamber: in this passage was found a small seated figure of the deceased, of exquisite workmanship (now in the possession of Sir Edward Malet).

Next followed a most interesting and important tomb which, apparently, was originally made for Nub-kau-Rā-necht, an officer under Amenemhat II, the third king of the XII dynasty. It was afterward taken as his burial-place by Serenput, lord of Elephantine. The entrance to this tomb is cut in the solid rock, through a passage of 12 ft., to a spacious chamber with two rows of massive square-hewn pillars, which taper slightly toward the roof. At the end of this chamber, approached by an ascent of 6 steps, is a slightly vaulted passage about 22 ft. long, which was originally closed by blocks of stone. In each side of the passage are three rectangular niches in each of which stands a bearded mummied figure of Osiris. They are all plain and uninscribed save the first on the left-hand side: the inscription on this figure reads: *The chief, the prince, the inspector, the extraordinary "smer," the president of the prophets of Chnem, the superintendent of the frontier, Serenput, triumphant.* On the left-hand side of the inscribed figure is painted a funerary scene representing Serenput son of Sati-hetep and his son prince Anchū. At the end of the above passage is a small square chamber containing four square pillars: on each side of these is a standing figure of Serenput. At the end of this chamber was a rock-cut niche lined with smooth flat slabs of stone, plastered and painted with figures and inscriptions: on the slab facing the entrance was painted the figure of the man for whom the tomb was made, and who is described in the inscriptions as: *Nub-kau-Rā-necht, the devoted to Sati, the lady of Elephantine, and to the goddess Euehebit . . . the devoted to Chnem the lord of Qebh, by Elephantine.* Before the deceased is a table of offerings, by which stands Anchū, *the son of his body.* On the right-hand slab is painted a table of offerings, and *his mother, loving him, the priestess of*

*Athor, Satihetep, triumphant, the lady of devotion, the daughter of Tenset:* behind her stand Serenput and his wife and son. On the left-hand side are painted figures of his son and *his beloved wife, Chnemuaatnet*, and another figure of Serenput, with an inscription in which he is mentioned as *the president of the prophets of Sati the lady of Elephantine, the general of the soldiers*; showing that Serenput, beside holding the ordinary offices of a ruler of Elephantine, was the officer commanding the whole military force stationed there in general, and of the *pechert* in particular, or the body of swiftly-moving and lightly-armed soldiers.

On entering the chamber in which this beautifully painted niche or shrine is situated, is seen, on the right-hand side, a large tunnel or passage, rough-hewn out of the solid rock, which bends to the left and descends rapidly to a square pit, 15 ft. deep, one side of which was formed of sundried bricks, on the removal of which, a second pit was disclosed with a like brick wall on one side, which opened into a third square pit, in one corner of which was found a hollow, two ft. deep, out of which opened a narrow passage about 2 ft. wide and 1½ ft. high: this passage led to a fourth square pit or shaft, filled with small stones, which was situated directly under the painted shrine described above. It was impossible to empty this shaft, but it was thought to contain the sarcophagi of Nub-kau-Rā-necht and Se-renput. The above tombs were opened in 1885-86.

The most important work done in 1886-87 was to open a large tomb made, in the time of the XII dynasty, by *the chief, the prince, the inspector, the extraordinary "smer," the prophet, Se-renput (son of Set-Tenā)*, who was *supreme governor of Ethiopia, and president of the countries of the South*. Mr. Budge thinks that this tomb was one of the earliest of the XII-dynasty tombs made at Assūan; that Serenput was the founder of a great family of rulers at Elephantine during the XII dynasty; and that, as governor of Ethiopia and commandant of the garrison of Assūan, he was a man of the greatest importance. The inscription over the door of the tomb states that, when Usertsen I [in the 43rd year of his reign] went to conquer Ethiopia, he was the king's general-in-chief.

Before the tomb was an open courtyard 48 by 41 ft., entered by a doorway formed of blocks of fine, hard, white stone, on which are cut figures of the deceased Serenput. Within the courtyard were found the remains of seven square pillars which had supported a roof of stone slabs, forming a portico. On clearing out the inner chambers of the tomb, it was found that it had been rifled: there were several niches, in which probably had been stone statues of Serenput; and of one chamber the whole wall was covered with plaster which had been painted with scenes from the life of Serenput: but all had disappeared except one piece with a duplicate of the inscriptions outside the doorway, having the cartouch of Usertsen I.

While digging at another part of the hill, were found traces of a second stone staircase, and another tomb of the VI dynasty, made for a *prince and extraordinary "smer," and chief scribe of the god Chnemu*, called Nechu: he lived in the time of Pepi II, whose prenomen is inscribed on the walls. This tomb, like all the others, had been rifled in ancient times, but, though the shrine was broken in and smashed, the paintings had been untouched: a figure of Nechu wearing a spotted leopard-skin is especially fine.

Near the last tomb were found (1) a rock-hewn rectangular tomb, the roof of which was supported by three pillars, (2) a mummy-pit containing 200 uninscribed earthenware pots; (3) a tomb-chamber containing an intact mummy-case on the top of which were found, in perfect order, two boats with oars and masts, and pilots at stem and stern; one boat had a canopy under which was a seated figure. At the head of the coffin was a box containing a model of a granary (of several compartments filled with grain) on the floor of which stands a man holding a basket. Some alabaster jars and about 300 earthenware pots were also found. The three pillars in the tomb were decorated with figures of the deceased wearing a leopard-skin, and all the walls bear inscriptions.

**TELL BASTA=BOUBASTIS.**—M. NAVILLE and Count d'HULST left for Egypt, in February, to resume and complete, at this site, the excavations of last spring (see JOURNAL, vol. III, pp. 413–18). They recently made the important discovery of a statue of Rameses II, having the striped head-dress painted in various colors, viz., blue, green, and gold. There are also traces of red paint on the lips. Every care will be taken to preserve the colors from injury before the statue is placed in security in the British Museum.—*Athenæum*, March 3.

**THE FAYÛM.**—*The Colossi.*—W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE writes from Medinet el Fayûm (Jan. 20, 1888): "Readers of Herodotos will remember the strange account which he gives of two pyramids in Lake Moeris, with statues on the tops of them. As such an arrangement would be most improbable architecturally, it is desirable to clear up this account. In hopes of finding something of the XII dynasty, I accordingly began to work on the remains at BIAHAMU, which are usually supposed to be what Herodotos mentions.

"In the few feet of dust and chips over the ruins I found innumerable fragments of the two great colossi, carved in very hard yellow quartzite sandstone, and polished with the utmost brilliancy. The only feature I recovered was a nose, which is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  ins. wide. The colossi were therefore about eight times life size, or 35 ft. high, seated. The thrones had the usual figures of the Niles holding plant-stems, and around the bases were some figures. These colossi, 35 ft. high, had bases at least 3 ft. high, and were placed on pedestals which remain about 22 ft. high, making a total height of 60 feet. Each of these pedestals was surrounded by an open

court, with walls sloping up outside nearly as high as the pedestals; hence, from a distance, the colossi would appear as if seated on the tops of pyramids. The age is fixed by a part of an inscription of Amenemhat III, the king who formed, or regulated, Lake Moeris. So Herodotos was correctly informed on this point. [*Cf. London Times*, Feb. 4.]

“M. Grébaut has kindly allowed me to work on his own nomination, in the Fayûm, this season, for the private exploration which I have now undertaken; so my next points of research will be the pyramids of Hawara and Illahun, and the Labyrinth, wherever they may be.”—*Academy*, Feb. 4.

**PELOUSION.**—A. H. SAYCE writes from Cairo (Feb. 3, 1888): “Farama, or Pelusium, is the finest site for the excavator that I have ever seen. It is absolutely untouched; not a Beduin, even, lives within fifteen miles of it, and the Roman pottery and glass with which the mounds are covered have not been disturbed for centuries. The mounds are of very great size, and of oblong shape. Towards the western end is the rectangular enclosure of a temple, nearly as large as that of Luxor. The enclosure, which is composed of burnt brick, is complete on all sides; and the immense masses of *débris* which are heaped up within it must conceal the remains of a temple at once more extensive and more entire than those of the temple of Boubastis. Still further to the west are the granite columns of an old Egyptian shrine, which does not seem to have had any connexion with the great temple, while to the east are the prostrate columns of another temple of Roman age. The ancient harbor is very distinctly marked on the north-eastern side of the enclosure of the great temple, while to the southeast of Farama itself is another mound, the Tel-el-Hirr, which is shown by the remains of which it is composed to have once been a Roman fortress.

“Since my arrival in Cairo I have learned that about 200 cuneiform tablets have been offered for sale here, which are said to have come from Tel-el-Amarna. Some have been bought by the Bûlâq Museum, but the larger number have been purchased by Danninos Pasha. I have not seen a specimen of them, and cannot, therefore, say to what age or class of cuneiform writing they belong. If they really have been discovered in Upper Egypt, their interest will be great.”—*Academy*, Feb. 18.

**RAMLEH.**—Dr. SCHLIEHMANN has begun his excavations at Ramleh near the railway-station and close to the sea, in order to discover the remains of the palace of Cleopatra. He has already come upon three steps which he thinks belonged to the palace, but he intends to continue digging to a depth of fourteen metres. The work has been much hindered by the inflowing water.—*Athenæum*, March 10.

**TARRÂNEH = TERENUTHIS.**—*Mr. F. L. Griffith's Report.*—The following Report (dated Feb. 6, 1888) has been received from Mr. Griffith, the student attached to the E. E. Fund: “On New Year's day I opened the campaign



on the western edge of the Delta at Tarrâneh. The mounds there, called Kûm abû Billû, are very extensive and of considerable height. They lie on the edge of the desert at a point where the principal road from the Natron Lakes enters the Delta. The date of the surface-rubbish seems to be early Arabic, and late Roman red brick extends as deep as one can conveniently excavate. The cemetery, which is very large and surrounds the town on three sides, is for the most part equally late; but a grave-stone that I found is, perhaps, of the second century A. D. The name of the city was no doubt Terenuthis, surviving still in Tarrâneh. The latter is a small village one mile east of the mounds: and a mile southeast of Tarrâneh, but across the river, is a second mound, also large, but low. On the surface it seems to be moderately late Roman, and, though dug out by the fellahîn to water-level, it does not show anything certainly earlier than Roman times. Some large granite columns prove its importance at that date. One of the blocks of granite (reworked) has the name of Rameses II.

*Kûm abû Billû.*—"Notwithstanding the late date of Kûm abû Billû, I found several early antiquities there. On the late Roman rubbish lay part of an *ushabti* of a man named Raneferab, after Psamtik II. No doubt this has been used as an amulet. To the same category must be attributed a much-worn scarab of Amenhotep III, recording his marriage with Thê, and his lion-hunts. Of more importance is a large block of hard Gebel Ahmar sandstone in the mosque at Tarrâneh, which has the ovals and standard of Necho in the centre. The king is styled friend of Neith of Sais, so far as I could decipher the fragmentary inscription. This block would seem to have been a way-mark for the road to the Wady.

"The Ptolemies, too, seem to have paid especial attention to the place. Strabo mentions Menelaos as the name of a city in the neighborhood; and probably, like the Menelaïte nome south of Alexandria, it was called after the brother of Ptolemy Soter. If we may not compare the name of Abû Billû with Menelaos, it is at any rate significant that a sufficiently handsome temple was built by Soter and Philadelphos at the side of the road to the Wady, just at the crest of the rise to the desert hills. In later times the city of Terenuthis, founded at the edge of the desert, spread along the road until it reached the same point, and the mounds of Kûm abû Billû partly overlap the old temple site.

"The enclosure of this temple, with its chambers and the wall of the foundation, are still partly traceable, but not a single block of stone remains. Several feet above the foundation of this wall is a tile pavement with small marble columns lying upon it. It is evident that we have here the site of successive churches; and the earliest of them was built of stone taken direct from the pagan temple, and built in without any reworking. It is evident

that the town grew very rapidly in height in the Koptic period; and the limestone walls were gradually buried in buildings outside, the pavement of the church being raised without moving the walls, and this contributed to the preservation of the lower courses.

"The inscriptions on the blocks are of no great interest. The cartouches of Ptolemy Soter, who rarely appears in person as a builder, though he reigned twenty years after the death of Alexander IV, and those of Ptolemy Philadelphos recur continually, with dedications to the cow-goddess Hathor, of Mafkal, "the splendor of Bast." I can find no special local reference in any of the inscriptions, and it is clear that no ancient centre of worship existed here. There is a block from the same place bearing the name of the Hemnopolite Thoth, with part of a late cartouche that I cannot identify. I did not work out the site completely, as it was not very promising. I have had all the interesting pieces of sculpture sawn off and taken to Bûlâq, as the only means of saving them from the limekiln. A number of sculptured blocks have been found in former years, and taken to the village or built into *sagiehs*. The remains in the Wady are few. The monasteries have been the chief feature of the place since the introduction of Christianity; and the most flourishing time in the history—both of the Wady and of Terenuthis—was the period of Koptic monasteries."—*Academy*, March 3.

## MOROCCO.

During the summer of 1887, M. de la MARTINIÈRE travelled through Morocco, which is still so little known, taking photographs of its ancient monuments. The *first series* represents the ruins on the seaboard at Tandjanel-Balia, which appear to belong to the Byzantine period; the bridge of Oued-el-Halk; the Roman aqueduct in the Oued-el-Yhoud valley; and the court of the Kasbah at Tangiers, whose columns are all from ancient buildings. A *second series* reproduces the Ksar-es-Serir, one of the most important mediæval centres of the northern coast. Finally, a *third series* includes views of the neighborhood of El-Araïsh, the ancient *Lixus*, and especially of the ancient monuments of Ksar-Faraoûn, the ancient *Volubilis*, including all the details of the triumphal arch and the basilica.—*Revue Critique*, 1888, No. 7.

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## ASIA.

### HINDUSTAN.

It has come to the knowledge of the Government of India that owing to permission unfortunately granted by the local authorities to certain contractors to remove stone for construction purposes on the Rajputana-Malwa

Railway, the extensive ruins of a city of high antiquity and historic interest, comprising several temples covered by earth or forest, have been opened up, and very large quantities of stone removed, thereby causing an irreparable loss.

**THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.**—The Survey Party of the North-Western Provinces and Oude circle, under Dr. A. FÜHRER and Mr. E. W. SMITH, conducted operations in the districts of *Allahâbâd*, *Bânda* and *Hamîrpur*, during the cold season of 1886–87. Accurate and detailed drawings were made of the ancient Buddhist and Brâhmanical remains at the village of Manknâr, near Bithâ; of the mediaeval Brâhmanical temples and statues in the fort of Garhwâ, near Bhargarh; of several Jaina-images excavated at Kosâm; and of the rock-cave of Gopâla at Prabhâsa on the Jamnâ in *Allahâbâd district*; of the Chandeli temples at Barhâ-Kathura, Râmnagar, Rauli-Golâ, Râsin, and Kâlanjar in *Bânda district*; and of those at Mahobâ and Râhilya in *Hamîrpur district*. Excavations were made in the ruined forts of Bithâ and Kosâm, and near the large *lingam* temple of Nilakantha at Kâlanjar, which yielded, among other relics, a number of ancient Buddhist coins, enamelled beads, and pottery, which have been deposited in the Lucknow Provincial Museum.

The report submitted on this tour treats of the history, architecture, and archæology of Allahâbâd, Jhûsi, Bithâ, Deoriyâ, Manknâr, Bihar, Garhwâ, Bhargarh, Barhâ-Kathura, Rikhian caves, Kosâm, Prabhâsa, Rithaura, Pûra, Râmnagar, Lokhrî, Rauli-Golâ, Râsin, Bîrpur, Kâlanjar, Mahobâ, and Râhilya. It is accompanied by the texts and translations of 10 Arabic, 24 Persian, and over 250 Sanskrit inscriptions, among which there are 24 new Gupta ones, and over 35 belonging to the sixth and seventh centuries. The most successful event of the season, however, was the entering of the almost inaccessible cave of Gopâla, high up in the face of the hill of Prabhâsa, by means of a wooden crib let down from the overhanging rocks of the hill, with the result of obtaining three inscriptions of the Indo-Scythian period, the oldest of which is dated Vikrama samvat 10 (B. C. 47), besides five Gupta inscriptions.—*Academy*, March 3.

**MADRAS** (Government of).—*Report of Dr. E. Hultzsch, Epigraphist in the Archæological Survey*, on his epigraphic work from Nov. 21, 1886, to Sept. 20, 1887, from which the following extracts are made.

**MADRAS MUSEUM.**—Published a Buddhistic Pallava inscription from Amaravati in Sanskrit verse and prose, written on three sides of an octagonal pillar, unique in reading from the bottom, instead of the top.

**SEVEN PAGODAS.**—Transcripts and translations of the Sanskrit inscriptions of the Pallava dynasty, and attempt to fix the age of some of the Pallava inscriptions at *Mamallapuram*.

**TAMIL AND GRANTHA INSCRIPTIONS.**—Dr. Hultzsch deciphered 98 inscrip-

tions, collected at Mamallapuram (5), in and near Vellore (38), in and around Virinjipuram (36), at Tirumalai (13), at Padavedu (6); including four unpublished Chora inscriptions from Mamallapuram, two of which enumerate the countries conquered by Rajarajadeva, and give the old name of the so-called Shore temple, *Jalasayanadeva*.

**VELLORE TEMPLE.**—While the inscriptions at the temple itself are quite modern and do not possess any historical value, the environs of Vellore proved very fertile in important inscriptions. The most interesting of them is an ancient rock-inscription on the top of the Bavaji hill, near Velapadi, a suburb of Vellore. It records that a Pallava chief, Nulamba Tribhuvanadhira, also called Sri-Pallava-Murari gave Velurppadi, which he had taken from Vira-Chora, to a temple on the top of the hill.

**VIRINGIPURAM.**—A considerable number of ancient stone-inscriptions are built into the pavement of the outer courtyard of the temple: some of them are Chora-inscriptions. At the village of *Kirmuttugur* were four stones with rough sculptures and inscriptions of a Pallava king and a Chora king.

**TIRUMALAI.**—There are several Chora rock-inscriptions here, the most important of which is engraved in large and handsome characters on a smooth piece of rock on the top of the hill. The inscription furnishes a long list of the countries and kings conquered by Gopa-Parakesarivarman, *alias*, Udaiyar Rajendra-Chora-deva (1023–64 A. D.).

**BEZVÁDA.**—*Discovery of a structural chaitya or Buddhist temple.*—A. REA, Esq., of the Archæol. Survey, reports (Nov. 28–Dec. 10, 1887) the discovery and excavation of a building near Bezváda, which at first appeared to be a tope, but on further excavation proved to be a *chaitya* or Buddhist temple. It is important as the second example known of a structural *chaitya* (the first being at Sanchi), though numbers of rock-cut chaityas exist. Attention was attracted to the site by the fact that in Sewell's *Lists of Antiquities* (vol. I, p. 47) mention is made of "two marble statues of Buddha found on the west side of the western hill" at Bezváda. The result of digging was to find extensive remains of an apsidal-ended structure of brickwork. One straight wall and most of the apse remain complete for over a dozen courses of brickwork above the foundation. Several of the stone slabs of the floor remain in position. There were found, two colossal hands of white marble, one of which had some lines engraved on the palm; some fragments of sculptured white marble; several pieces of ivory; two copper coins; a Roman silver coin; and numerous pieces of pottery. "The colossal hands must have belonged to the image used for worship. The place they were found in indicates this, and it also proves that the *chaitya* had been one of the later examples in use, when the image of Buddha took the place of the *dagoba* for worship."

**GUNTUPALLE** (near) (Godávári district).—*Excavation of a Stupa.*—A.

REA, Esq., reports (Jan. 8, 1888), "The *stupas* or *dagobas* are over a dozen in number, and they are all of one class. At present, they are simply low, irregular mounds of earth, mixed with bricks, rough stone blocks, with a few circular cut stones lying at different places on their surface, and the whole thickly overgrown with low trees, shrubs and brushwood. I selected one mound for excavation. It measured about 50 ft. in diameter and 12 or 15 ft. in height. I sunk a shaft down the centre and found, close to the surface, an upright pillar or *stambha*, 3 ft. long, with square base, octagonal shaft, and a small circular pin on the top. Digging down for 8 ft. on one side of the well, I came to the exterior wall of a circular-built *dagoba*. The segment so exposed stood directly under the surface *stambha*, and on the north side of the mound. On exposing it, I carried the digging around the curved stonework so as to lay bare the *stupa*. I found it to be a dome, almost hemispherical in outline, about 25 feet in diameter and built in closely-jointed, horizontal courses of masonry; the whole bore traces of having been whitewashed. The upper portion of the dome was ruined, and I found the coursers, or cut stones, lying some inside and others outside the *stupa* itself. This dome stands on a circular, built basement about 7 feet high, with a projection of 12 inches all round. A channel is cut on the upper surface of the projection. Around the exterior I dug a trench, and discovered some interesting white marble sculptures. They are much weatherworn, and their archaic style leads me to think that they are as ancient as, if not anterior to, those discovered at Jaggayyapeta by Dr. Burgess. One is the top of a panel  $13\frac{1}{2}$  ins. broad, with  $2\frac{1}{2}$  flat surface along the top. Traces of what seem to have been capitals of pilasters appear on each side. In the central recessed panel is the head of a figure in bas-relief, with halo around it, and a garland (?) over on each side. Another is a slab with a standing Buddha, 16 ins. high, with his left arm bent, over which hangs the flowing drapery of his robe. The features are almost obliterated through long exposure to the weather. The image is archaic in character, yet has the graceful pose so characteristic of Buddhist sculpture.

"In the trench excavated around the east exterior side of the *stupa*, a small cylindrical stone casket was found. It is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ins. high,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in exterior diameter, with a small hollow cut in it  $2\frac{1}{4}$  ins. in diameter and  $1\frac{3}{8}$  deep. Some mortar adheres to the lower portion of the stone, appearing as if it had been fixed upright in some masonry. I believe this to be the relic casket.

"From the extensive nature of the rock-cut *viharas* and the large number of *stupas*, the place must have been one of considerable religious importance in the early centuries of the Christian era. Being so, it could hardly have escaped the attention of the Chinese pilgrims who visited India. It may therefore be interesting to see whether its situation might not correspond

with any of the monasteries described by them, and whose supposed site is at present considered by scholars as doubtfully fixed."

**MATHURÂ.**—*A new Kanishka inscription.*—Dr. G. BÜHLER writes from Vienna to the *Academy* (March 3): "Of late, Dr. J. Burgess has begun, at my request, fresh excavations in the Kankali *Tila* at Mathurâ, where Sir A. Cunningham found the important inscriptions from the reigns of the Indo-Scythian kings—Kanishka, Huvishka, and Vâsudeva, published in vol. III of his *Archæological Reports*. To-day I have received from Dr. Burgess, as the first result of his labors, two excellent impressions of a most interesting fragment of an inscription, found on Jan. 30. It is dated in the year 7 of the *mahârâja rājâtirā[ja] Shâhi Kanishka*, and mentions a *vâchaka*, or Jaina preacher, of the *Aryyodeha* (or perhaps *Aryyadeha*) *gana*, and of the *Nāgabhūta kula*. Both these subdivisions of the Jaina monks occur in the longer list of teachers in the *Kalpasūtra*, p. 290 of Dr. Jacobi's translation, where it is stated that *Nāgabhūta* is the first *kula* of the *Uddeha gana*. The inscription proves that this school—which, according to the Jaina tradition, was founded about 200 B. C. in Magadha—flourished at Mathurâ about the end of the first century A. D. I shall publish the inscription in the next number of the *Vienna Oriental Journal*."

**MATHURÂ DISTRICT.**—*Earthenware Sarcophagi.*—A. REA, Esq., reports (Nov. 9, 1887) his interesting investigations of prehistoric burial-places, in the district of Mathurâ, at Dadampatti, Paravai, Anapanadi, and Kodaikanal, from which we extract the following.

**DADAMPATTI.**—At Dadampatti, on the eastern outskirts of the village, are traces of about a dozen tombs. Some have been at one time or other partly excavated. Those remaining show a large stone kist underground, formed of stone slabs on the top, sides, and bottom. These were once enclosed by stone circles, but in only one case does this remain, and that, only partially. On removing the slab which covered one of them—which was quite on the surface—the tomb itself was found at over 3 feet below it. It was shaped like the pyriform earthen tombs at Pallāvaram. The semi-globular earthen lid—which had once covered it in, and which would extend up to the stone slab on the surface—was broken, but a few portions of it remained. Arranged around the outside of the rim was a series of chatties, all broken; from the different fragments, there seemed to have been about half a dozen of them: they were all very soft and brittle. The tomb had a bead-moulded rim, and the portions of the cover which remained overlapped it by 10 ins., the edge of the cover-rim was plain without moulding. On clearing the inside, were found a few bones and an iron spear-head.

**PARAVAI.**—In a similar tomb found at Paravai, the contents were some bones and chatties, and a large number of beads. The beads are very

peculiar and interesting ; some are of a reddish semi-transparent material with milky streaks through them. A few are of a greenish hue, and others of white crystal. Most of them have a design in white inlaid work ; the lines seem to have been graved on the surface, and the white enamel filled in. These are important, among other respects, in that they resemble beads found at the Seven Pagodas. Another tomb, removed from Paravai to Mathurâ and there opened, contained a quantity of human bones, evidently those of a large-sized person. An unusually large number of utensils were also found, fifteen in all.

The last tomb examined here was perfectly complete, with cover in position. The tomb and cover were cracked in different places, but no piece was out of place. The contents might therefore be expected to be complete. The cracks were sufficiently wide to admit of soil finding its way inside along with moisture. This tomb and others since examined perfectly corroborate the theory, that all such tombs as these seemed to have had a lid on the top. On comparing their proportions, it is found that those pyriform tombs at Pallâvaram are all broken off nearly midway down their original depth.

**ANAPANADI.**—The tombs at Anapanadi, (on the southeast outskirts of Mathurâ), are all pyriform in shape, and stand in a piece of waste ground to the east of the village. The ground in its extent and general appearance exactly resembles that at Paravai. The tombs appear above the ground singly and in groups. They vary considerably in size. All were of a coarse, red earthenware material, of a very different clay from the finely-grained light material of the enclosed smaller articles. Some few tombs however—always small—which I noticed most particularly at this place, were made of the thin black and red glazed earthenware of the small vessels, about three-sixteenths of an inch thick. This make of tomb was comparatively limited in number ; they were evidently used by a superior class, and—from the bones found inside—seemingly for females. One of this latter form of tomb, on examination, was found to contain three nicely-shaped little vessels.

A tomb of the more ordinary earthenware remained with its globular cover complete ; it measured 3 feet in diameter and 4 feet deep including the lid. As usual, it was cracked in different places. It stood deep in the ground, with none others appearing on the surface within a considerable distance of it. In this was found one solitary vessel. There were no other fragments, and, as the tomb was complete, none could have previously been taken out. Very different is this from the fifteen articles found in the one from Paravai before mentioned. None of the bones found in any of the tombs were calcined. In another tomb of thick earthenware, were found some bones and three vessels, besides broken fragments of others.

One striking peculiarity in the articles found in these sarcophagi is the surface-glaze, if it might be so called. It might be more properly described as a gloss, as it has little or no hardness or brittleness, but has more the appearance of polish on wood-work or horn. The portions intended to be seen when the vessel was in use, *i. e.*, the top and exterior, are smooth and glazed, while the bottom side has been left rough by the potter, and is unglazed. In one fragment the outside is the usual black and red glaze, while the inside is dull black. A slight portion of the inner upper surface has the glaze, and it has exactly the streaked appearance of having been laid on with a brush or rubbed with some material till polished—almost certainly the latter. One other peculiarity is the difference in color of material in the same vessel. One fragment shows this perfectly—the black, the full thickness at the top, tapering down towards the bottom centre of the inside where its thickness is a mere line. While the red is thickest on the bottom thinning up the outside till it fades into the black at two-thirds of the height. Most of these articles are either round or pointed on the bottom, and if kept upright in the kiln would require a support to steady them.

**KODAIKANAL (near).—*Megalithic remains.*—*Palni Hills Kistvaens.***—There are quite a number of groups of kistvaens scattered about the sides of the valley west from the Perumal Peak; these have been generally noticed in Mr. Sewell's *Topographical Lists of Antiquities* (vol. I, p. 288).

A mile to the north is another fine group of kistvaens in very complete preservation. This has also the same peculiarity of a square enclosing basement. The kistvaens stand complete, with their top slabs in their proper positions. Some of these are very large, and one of them must weigh at least five tons. The contents of this, like the others, have, at one time or other, been cleared out, and only a few pieces of broken pottery were found. These were interesting in that they shewed the peculiar black and red glazed colors of the pottery found in the plains near Mathurâ. If this does not show that these were used by migratory sections of the tribes who used the others on the plains, it would prove they must have had some connections with them when they used the same kinds of pottery.

There was another group, not far from these, on the opposite side of the valley, and there are many others, probably, scattered about the place.

The square built basement of these kistvaens is a peculiarity in its way, and is but one of the many varieties of megalithic remains pertaining to different parts of the country. Cromlechs and dolmens are found, with slight variations in their character, all the world over; and it is also interesting to find that funeral jars, seemingly such as these we have lately been examining, are found in other countries besides India. Between Carthage and Almeria, the remains of a prehistoric colony have lately been found which are believed to have been inhabited by some unknown race



previous to the Aryans. Numbers of utensils, ornaments, and arms have been found, some without trace of metal, and others in stone, iron, and bronze. Remains of bodies were found buried in *large jars* and in tiled square enclosures. This in Spain; and in Africa also, an aboriginal tribe—in Taveta—have burial customs which are similar in some respects to those in India.

When we find cromlechs, stone circles and other megalithic remains in different parts of the world presenting a wonderful similarity in design and arrangement to each other, it would argue either a wandering primeval tribe in early periods of ancient society, or different races having connection with each other. We find, in India, megalithic and various forms of earthenware receptacles for the dead, which have evidently been used contemporaneously with each other. The probability therefore is, that these earthen tombs may perhaps be as widespread as the megaliths are known to be. Those buried in these ancient Indian jars could only have been placed in a sitting posture, similar to that practised by certain modern burying castes. It is certainly curious to find the same jars and a similar custom at the present day in Africa. A wider investigation might reveal a more widespread practice still prevailing in other countries. [*Indian items communicated by Robert Sewell, Esq.*]

## MESOPOTAMIA.

**BABYLONIA.**—*German Expedition.*—Some time ago, L. Simon donated to the Museum of Berlin the sum of 30,000 marks for exploration in Babylonia. The sum being too small to allow of excavations under a firman, the Museum decided to send out a party merely for purposes of survey and exploration. This party consisted of Messrs. Moritz, Koldewey and L. Meyer. They visited a number of mounds, but especially *Zerghul* and *El-Hibba*, to the study of whose necropoli they mainly confined themselves. The principal result attained has been the certainty that the ancient Babylonians of the fourth millenium B. C. cremated their dead. The burning of the bodies took place at distinct cremating-stations and in such a way that a certain spot in the artificial mound was covered with a terracotta jar; the body was laid on it and then covered in with another jar placed over it like a cover. On top were placed the inflammable materials (asphalt and cane) which produced a very strong heat, as the bronze objects were generally reduced to formless lumps. Perhaps the jars had openings to let in the fire, as the bodies are usually completely reduced to ashes. After the cremation, the entire spot was again covered up with a jar, effacing all trace of the operation. Body being placed upon body, a large hill arose in time, that at *Zerghul* being raised 15 met. above the surface of the plain. By the side of these cremating-stations, there were cremating-

houses, for the upper classes, built like the houses for the living. At *El-Hibba* is a town about four kilom. long with narrow streets, each house having a number of rooms, and nearly every room containing burnt bodies. Provision of food is made for the dead. On the floor of each room of the dead are one or more large earthen vases for food, and others for drink, corresponding to the number of deceased. Few objects have been found with the bodies, as they were seldom undisturbed: still there were gold earrings, seal-cylinders, *etc.*; also many earthen vessels, those at “*El-Hibba*” being the latest in date. Both necropoli (at *Zerghul* and at *El-Hibba*) belong to the earliest period of Babylonia, as is shown by a building inscription found at *El-Hibba* which belongs to the early prince Eannadu and is still in the most hieratic characters. This practice of cremation was not, however, confined to the early period, but was also practised at a later time, as was shown by a number of cremating-stations found in various parts of Babylonia.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 3.

### PALESTINE.

THE AMORITES.—A. H. SAYCE writes from Cairo (Feb. 12), “I find that I forgot to say anything about a curious ethnological fact which I observed during my recent journey. The casts and notes taken by Mr. Petrie last year have shown that the Amorites of the Egyptian monuments were a white-skinned, fair-haired, and blue-eyed population. Now the population of the coast-land from Gaza (or rather Khan-Yûnas) to El’Arish is predominantly of this character, and stands out in striking contrast to the swarthy Beduin population by which it is surrounded. It is difficult to believe that the Crusaders can have left so permanent a record of their presence in this part of the country; and what makes it probable that the population in question is descended from some early race (like the Kabyles in Algeria) is the resemblance between their features and those of the Amorites as depicted by the Egyptian artists.”—*Academy*, Feb. 25.

ASKALON.—C. SCHICK writes to the *Pal. Explor. Fund* (Oct., Jan.) that the Governor has discovered, on a site about in the middle of the ancient town of Askalon, two marble slabs sculptured in high-relief, which appear to have formed pilasters in some ancient structure. The larger and more important of the reliefs is reproduced (in lithog. from a photog.) in the Jan. No. It represents Atlas kneeling and sustaining the globe, on which stands a draped winged [female] figure of life-size: the slab measures about 10 ft. long, 2 ft. broad, 10 ins. thick. The relief on the smaller slab (about 6 ft. long, 2½ broad, 7 ins. thick) represents a life-size winged female figure. In both the winged figures, the face is greatly injured, and the arms are lacking.

**JERUSALEM.**—In 1862, the Russian Government bought a piece of ground near the church of the Holy Sepulchre: it was surrounded by walls filled with earth to about 15 ft. above the street. During 1887, on removing the earth, ruins of shops were found, and were demolished in order to erect a new building. By this removal was uncovered an ancient pavement (of a forum?) on which the walls of these shops had been erected, apparently in Byzantine times. These shops appear to have formed a part of a market arranged in two streets, other portions of which had been cleared in former excavations.—*Pal. Explor. Fund.*, Jan. 1888.

**JOPPA.**—*Tombs.*—The Russian Archimandrite of Jerusalem recently purchased some land situated one hour to the north of the station of Joppa. Excavations have led to the discovery of a series of tombs with Hebrew and Greek inscriptions. On the tombstones are given the names of the deceased, his father and his family, but no date. *Cohen* and *Levi* occur. A number bear the representation of the seven-branched candlestick, and most of them have, after the name, the word *shalom*. The largest (one met. long and 50 cent. wide) bears the inscription: "Here is the tomb of R. Juda, son of R. Tarphon. May his soul rest in peace; may his memory be blest! Peace!"—*Archives Israelites*, Nov. 24, 1887.

## PHŒNICIA.

**SIDON = SAÏDA.**—*Further discovery.*—In November there was found, in a garden not far from the "Cavern of Apollo" (*Magarat-Abloun*), a well leading to several chambers, one of which contained an anthropoid sarcophagus of white marble, still intact. Hamdi Bey had the well filled-in, and proposed to begin regular excavations in February or March.—*Revue Arch.*, 1888, I, p. 91.

## ASIA MINOR.

**KYME.**—*Augusteum and its sculptures.*—In November, near the place (next to the hut of a man named Perganli) where M. Sol. Reinach excavated in 1881, some very interesting sculptures have come to light. A wall was found encircling a hill, and within its circuit were the sculptures. A marble basrelief has, on a background painted dark red, two Erotes and a garland, all covered with bright colors. The rest of the sculptures are in the round: (1) a female bust of the "Juno" type, of natural size, with a diadem, wavy hair painted red; (2) a male bust (Tiberius, according to Baltazzi Effendi) of natural size, veiled as a pontif, the front of Paros marble and the back of bluish marble; (3) a male head of Paros marble, perfectly preserved and of fine style, with short hair; (4) a male bust, of natural size, like the preceding, with the head surrounded by a fillet colored purple and filled with holes, curly hair, and of the "Apollo" type; (5) a draped female

statue, finely preserved, three quarters life-size, with the head of a separate piece of Paros marble, and traces of red on the chiton and gilt on the himation; (6) fragments of the statue of a Roman Emperor.

M. Reinach thinks that these busts and statues of Roman Emperors and Empresses may be from an *Augusteum* built here by Tiberius, analogous to that found at Otricoli in 1777, and is confirmed in his hypothesis by an inscription of Tiberius dated 34/35 A. D., four years after the Pozzuoli inscription commemorating the restoration of the Asiatic cities by Tiberius.—*Revue Arch.*, 1888, I, p. 85.

**PERGAMON** (neighborhood of).—At a recent meeting of the Archæological Society of Berlin (Dec. 9) C. Schuchardt gave some details regarding the neighborhood of Pergamon studied by him in 1886. At the foot of the Karadagh, between Atarneus and Pitane, he found the site of Kanai, surrounded by watch-towers and connected with Pergamon by a line of small forts used as signal stations. Analogous towers are to be found at Lesbos and Kolophon. Several of these forts retain marks of the installation and life of small isolated mountain garrisons: the tower is placed in the centre of a plateau, with a cistern on one side and a small nekropolis on the other, while lower down are traces of small houses built on a uniform plan.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 3.

## KYPROS.

**PROPOSED EXCAVATIONS.**—The Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies has issued a preliminary program concerning some proposed excavations in Kypros. The Society itself contributes £150, and the Managing Committee of the British School at Athens contribute the like sum on condition that the control of the exploration be in the hands of the Director of the School, Mr. Ernest A. Gardner, and that those who take part in the work enroll themselves as students of the School. Cambridge and Oxford contribute money, and send out, respectively, Mr. M. R. James and Mr. D. G. Hogarth, both names already known in archæology. Zoölogy and natural science generally are entrusted to Dr. Guilméard, and an architect, Mr. R. Elsey Smith, is to be sent out at the joint cost of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the British School at Athens. The Committee wisely refrain from stating precisely with what sites they intend to begin operations: ample discretion is to be left to Mr. Gardner when he reaches the field of action. Nothing seems wanting but money (subscriptions to Mr. Walter Leaf, Hon. Treas., Old Change, London, E. C.).—*Builder*, Dec. 31; *Class. Review*, I, 10.

Professor A. H. SAYCE writes from Larnaka (Jan. 10, 1888), "From the excavator's point of view, I must confess that my visit to Kypros has been a disappointment to me. Excavations at *Old Paphos* (Kuklia), im-

portant as they would be for the history of Phoinikian art and the worship of Aphroditê, would, I fear, be too costly to be undertaken except by a government; and at places like *Neo-Paphos*, *Soli*, and *Salamis*, the relics of antiquity seem too modern to be worth the trouble of disinterring. Even the tumuli in the vicinity of *Salamis*, so far as I was able to examine them, have all been opened, apparently in the Roman period. One of them, on the road from *Famagusta* to *Larnaka*, has been built round a core of cut stones. It is probable that the best sites for the excavator are to be found in the *Karpas Promontory*—at all events, these have hitherto escaped the spade of the treasure-hunter or antiquary, and the immense caves which exist in their neighborhood are full of promise to a disciple of Professor Boyd Dawkins.

"I may note here that Dr. Richter has some rude clay-cylinders which seem to me to be imitations, not of Babylonian cylinders, but of Egyptian cylinders of the XII dynasty; and that Col. Warren possesses five remarkable Babylonian cylinders with cuneiform inscriptions (which at present I am unable to read) which are said to come from *Ammogeti*, in the neighborhood of Old *Paphos*. It may be hoped that Mr. Ernest Gardner, who is just now digging on the site of an old Phoinikian fortress at *Liondari*, near *Nikosia*, on behalf of the Hellenic Society, may find it possible to undertake some excavations also at *Paraskevi*."—*Academy*, Feb. 11.

**KOURION.**—"The excavations undertaken at *Kourion* by the *Vicomte de Castillon*, the French consul at *Larnaka*, on behalf of the *Louvre*, in order to test *Gen. di Cesnola's* account of his discovery of a temple-treasure there, show what may be discovered even on sites which have been frequently worked. Among the objects found by him is a beautiful Hellenic vase of the best epoch, with the words *Μεγάκλης καλὸς* scratched upon it. Within it was placed a second vase, and in this a bronze helmet. Many articles of gold were found at the same time, as well as specimens of Phoinikian glass. Among the jewellery is a gold ring, the *chaton* of which has been engraved by Phoinikian artists with the representation of a ship. The prow and stern of the ship terminate in the head of *Anubis*, and upon the deck are figures in a semi-Egyptian style, one of them being that of a seated deity."—A. H. SAYCE, *Academy*, Feb. 11.

**PAPHOS.**—Mr. ERNEST A. GARDNER writes from *Kypros* (Feb. 18) to the *Athenæum* (March 10), that, after working a fortnight on the site of ancient *Paphos*, the conclusion is that it will repay a thorough excavation. He says: "we have as yet no answer from the Government in reply to our request for permission to dig upon more than one site, and we are therefore compelled to devote our attention entirely to *Paphos*. Here, however, we have found enough work to keep us employed in the meanwhile. Upon the site of the great temple itself we have made numerous trenches, descend-

ing for the most part to the solid rock. We have thus found various pavements and walls; some of the latter are of deep foundation and good construction, and will, I trust, enable us to reconstruct, at least in part, the plan of the temple. We hope next week to begin clearing the site completely of earth; this is not an impossible task, as the foundations are not in many places at any considerable depth below the surface. The inscriptions we have found are interesting in themselves, and seem to promise a rich harvest as our work proceeds. We have already unearthed eleven Greek and two Kypriote inscriptions; to these may be added three others which were lying on the surface, but apparently had never before been read. In the village have been found about twenty more, a few of which have been already published, but in almost all cases with so much inaccuracy that a new publication is necessary. Most of the inscriptions we have dug out have been on the bases of statues of the Ptolemaic period, and throw some light upon the history of that time. One was on the pedestal of the statue erected by the Paphians to Tiberius in gratitude for his rebuilding their temple. Another is a letter of Antiochos to Ptolemy Alexander concerning certain Seleucians who had done a service to his father. The most interesting, perhaps, is a record of the contributors to the *Ἐλαιοχριστίαν*. Two statues have been found, one small and rude in style, the other in poor condition and of a late period. Thus there is some promise of a tangible return for our expenditure as well as of an increase in our knowledge of the site.

“We have meanwhile been trying various tomb-sites in the neighborhood. In this work we have received great help from our chief overseer, Georghi Ali Georghi, whose local knowledge and sagacity are extraordinary. We have found many graves, of various periods, but unfortunately a large number had been rifled in Roman times. Most of the pottery is of the Kypriote type, ornamented with concentric rings. But we do not yet seem to have found the place of the earlier tombs, though one ‘Mycenæ’ vase seemed to point to their proximity. We have found one stele with rough volutes, another with an ornament in blue and red paint and a Kypriote inscription.”

**PARASKEVI.**—“The museums and collections of Kypros have impressed me with the belief that, so far as tombs are concerned, the most interesting results are likely to be obtained by excavations in the prehistoric nekropolis of Paraskevi, close to Nikosia. This has been worked for many years, but many of the tombs contained in it are still unopened. Most of the Kypriote cylinders sold in Nikosia probably come from it. On one of them, now in the Kypros Museum, I noticed the figure of a double-headed eagle, like that on the Hittite monuments of Asia Minor. A Babylonian cylinder, with two lines of cuneiform inscription, has recently been found in one of the tombs.

"The pottery of Paraskevi is for the most part pre-Phoinikian, some of it being incised and the lines filled with white; some of it being ornamented with reliefs, which frequently assume the figure of a snake. In one instance, I observed the figures of deer delineated in precisely the same way as on cylinders of the Kypriote class.

**SOLIOS** (near).—"Karavostasi adjoins the site of Soli. Here I sought in vain for any traces of an age earlier than that of the Romans; but, in the Simniti Valley about two miles to the west, Dr. Richter has found pottery of the Mykenian type."—A. H. SAYCE, *Academy*, Feb. 11.

## EUROPE.

### GREECE.

**THE IONIC CAPITAL.**—The forty-seventh program of the Winckelmann Festival, held annually by the Archæological Society at Berlin, has for its subject "The Ionic capital." Dr. Puchstein, in the preface to his monograph, says distinctly that his object is not to discover the origin of the form, but to classify existing specimens in certain local and chronological groups. The greater number of his examples are from Oriental architecture, decoration, and pictorial work, as is natural from the fact that his archæological labors have been in the East. Among the illustrations are some from Assyrian reliefs, Phoinikian bronze bowls, an aedicula from Boghaz Keui with very primitive Ionic columns, *etc.*—*Builder*, Jan. 7.

The attention called to the origin of the Ionic capital by Mr. J. T. Clarke (*JOURNAL*, II, 1-20) has appeared to produce a number of interesting monographs on the subject, among which is that by Mr. Goodyear (*JOURNAL*, III, 271-302). In the present number of this *Journal* there appears a paper by Mr. Trowbridge, a member of the American School at Athens, on Early Ionic capitals recently found on the Akropolis.

**AMORGOS** (Island of).—The French School at Athens, having obtained permission from the Greek Government to make excavations in Amorgos, have already commenced operations, and their labors have been so far crowned by the discovery of the steps of some ancient public building, which cannot yet be definitely specified. A pretty long inscription has also been found in the same place, the contents of which have not yet been made public.—*Athenæum*, March 17.

**ATHENS.**—**EXCAVATIONS ON THE AKROPOLIS.**—The results of the latest excavations from an architectural standpoint are given as follows by Kawerau in the *Deutsche Bauzeitung*, 1888, No. 1. Setting aside the old Athena temple and the small sanctuary consisting of a cella and vestibule against the north wall which were discovered some time ago, the most important

ruins are those of an ancient Royal palace northeast of the Erechtheion. Starting at the Propylaia and skirting the N. wall, we come across the ruins of an edifice divided into three rooms of unequal size, leaning against the retaining wall. It is proved by inscriptions to be the Chalkotheke or Treasure-house, whose site had been sought in the opposite corner of the Akropolis. It consists of a narrow portico facing the south, and behind this two chambers. The foundations are made of blocks of *poros* stone, and Dr. Dörpfeld assigns them to Kimon's time. From the plan it will be seen that had the north hall of the Propylaia been carried out according to the project of Mnesikles, part of the Treasure-house must have been pulled down. The few remains that exist of the upper outer walls on the N. and E. show a later construction than that of the foundations, being of *poros* blocks which are smoothed and edged on the interior. At a considerable depth below this construction were found the surrounding walls of a cistern, partly cut out of the native rock, partly built up of blocks of *poros*, of which several rows remained in place. It consisted of at least two chambers, the W. part of the second having been destroyed by later constructions. The cistern was calculated to supply the entire settlement with water even in time of siege and drought, for it was placed at the lowest point and received the entire water-fall of the western half of the Akropolis, and the chambers themselves are large, the remaining measuring 8 by 9 met. The period may be that of Peisistratos. The canal, marked with a heavy dotted line on the plan is of later date but earlier than the Mnesikleian Propylaia: it is built of large squared *poros* stone, and starts by the west wall of the Chalkotheke and follows the line of the outer Akropolis-wall under the north wing of the Propylaia and breaks through the wall at the N. W.

Following the North wall in an easterly direction we come to the remains of very ancient walls built of bricks and earth, somewhat thin and carelessly built: others are more carefully built and with larger stones, and evidently belong to some public constructions. Especially to be noticed, in the latter category, is a tower-like, squarish construction of large Cyclopean blocks, which has walls more than a meter thick. All these ruins rise, at most, 1.50 met. above the surface of the rock. Such remains continue up to the Erechtheion.

*Archaic Royal palace.*—To the east of the Erechtheion were found a series of very early walls of quarried stone and earth evidently belonging to a large structure: from the strength and size of the blocks, and the peculiarity of ground-plan, this structure was evidently a palace, to which a flight of steps led up. These steps are built of immense blocks of stone and are similar to those at Tiryns: they are placed in a cleft bounded on one side by the steep northern declivity, on the other by an immense rock:



eight of these steps remain. The portions of the palace hitherto discovered, being comparatively low and towards the edge of the Akropolis, are certainly not the main part of the building; other remains show that it extended further to the E. and S. towards the top of the rock. It appears certain, from the analogy of other early palaces, that here also the Royal palace with its dependencies occupied the entire summit of the Akropolis: this is supported by remnants of walls near the Stoa. Proceeding east, we come across a Pelasgic wall built of immense blocks, which probably encircled an upper terrace. Here, as at Tiryns and Mykenai, the different portions of the palace, following the natural lay of the land, were placed on different levels. The depth of rubbish at the summit was so slight that almost nothing of this main part of the building has escaped. Several large rooms, however, were found in the lower portion, one measuring about 6.05 by 4.05 met.: also corridors and a tower-like room. The outer walls, indicated on the plan by a delicate outer parallel line, show a façade carefully built of large unworked blocks, as in the outer Pelasgic walls of Tiryns and Mykenai, except that in Athens flat stones are more often employed with rounded or polygonal blocks. The walls at present are 1.50 met. above the rock at their highest point. Of objects of any sort belonging to the palace, with the exception of unburnt bricks, only one of importance has been found. It is a stone cubical base for a wooden column, like those of Tiryns. On the east side, within the wall of Kimon, a part of the Pelasgic wall has come to light, and near it the remains of an important construction connected with the early fortifications.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, Nos. 4, 5.

For a comparative study of this early palace with those of Tiryns and Mykenai, see a paper in the *Berl. phil. Wochenschrift*, March 3. The altar of Zeus Herkeios of the palace is placed in the Pandroseion of the Erechtheion, and thus a starting point is obtained for the entire arrangement, and the main and side entrances are identified—the main approach being on the west, not, as at Tiryns, on the east.

*The temple of Roma and Augustus* is 25 met. east of the Parthenon exactly on its axis, and is a small circular building of white marble, surrounded by nine Ionic columns, with a diameter not above seven met. It was in its foundations that new fragments of the second archaic poros gable-sculptures were found, representing the contests of Herakles.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1887, No. 49.

*Archaic pediment-sculptures.*—In digging below the foundations of the temple dedicated to Roma, the Graces and the Demos (Roma and Augustus), the discovery of which is noticed above, some remarkable fragments of archaic sculpture came to light. It was instantly recognized that they belong to one of the two very curious and interesting pediment compositions—the earliest extant—representing Herakles engaged in contests

with the Hydra and with Triton, which were discovered two years ago and published in the *Mith. d. d. arch. Inst.* (1885, 4; 1886, 1): they are executed in poros-stone in the very lowest relief. The new fragments are reported to belong to the relief which represents the contest of Herakles with Triton.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 1; *Builder*, Jan. 7.

*Archaic Statuary.*—In the excavations at the southeast corner of the Parthenon, near the Akropolis Museum, have been found two archaic heads, smaller than nature, the one in marble, the other in terracotta, and a marble figure in form of a *zoanon*, with a kithara in its right hand.

Further digging led to a discovery of the highest importance. At a depth of about four met. from the present level, was found the bearded head of a man of heroic size, carved in poros-stone, well preserved, and retaining a covering of rich and brilliant coloring. The hair and beard are painted blue and the face red. What is remarkable, however, is that the pupils of the eyes are not only painted in, but also delineated with the chisel. This head, which forms one of the most ancient sculptures ever found upon the Akropolis, will attract considerable attention both from the style of workmanship and the material of which it is made. It appears to be the head of a Triton, the rest of the body, in the form of a serpent ending in the tail of a fish, having been found a few days before near the same place. Later, was discovered a marble relief representing the head of a horse, still preserving the bronze bit in its mouth; and a fragment of an archaic vase with a border in relief representing a chariot race.—*Athenæum*, March 3, 10, 17.

The recent finding of a marble head quite analogous to that of the Apollon of the west pediment of Olympia, added to the evidence of the bronze head of the same style discovered here in 1886, favors the assertion of Pausanias, that the pediment is the work of an Attic artist. Three pieces of sculpture of calcareous tufa have been found that are anterior to any of the archaic marble sculptures excavated during the last two years.—*Revue Arch.*, 1888, I, p. 63.

THE ANCIENT ROAD FROM ATHENS TO THE ACADEMY.—Within the last few days the ancient road leading from Athens to the Academy of Plato has been discovered, during some excavations made near the silk-factory. Although not paved, the road is well preserved, presents a hard surface, and is quite intact. It is being laid bare on both sides. The excavation of the road has resulted further in the discovery of several lekythoi with borders on a white ground, belonging to the archaic epoch; also a terracotta disc on which is represented a man with wings on both shoulders and feet, probably a Hermes.—*Athenæum*, March 17.

NEW MUSEUMS.—It has become necessary to build a second Museum on the Akropolis, on account of the multiplicity of recent discoveries: in it

are to be stored all the smaller and, in general, the less important antiquities. The Minister of Public Instruction at Athens will present shortly to the Greek Chamber a Bill for the foundation of a museum of casts to be erected in the rear of the Central Museum on the road to Patissia. The casts will embrace copies of all the chief works of ancient art contained in foreign museums.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 21; *Builder*, Jan. 28.

CATALOGUE OF THE CENTRAL MUSEUM.—M. KABBADIAS has recently published a catalogue of the antiquities in the Central Museum, in Greek, under the title: ΚΑΤΑΛΟΓΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΟΥ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΥ ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟΥ ὑπὸ Π. Καββαδία, γενικοῦ ἐφόρου τῶν ἀρχαιοτήτων. 1886–87. Of the three parts, only the first two have yet come to hand: these include a description of 170 statues or basreliefs belonging to archaic art, to the developed period, or to the Alexandrian epoch. The order is chronological, and every description is followed by bibliographical indications. At the close there is to be a concordance with the numbers of the catalogues of MM. Kekule, Heydemann and Sybel. The archaic series is extremely important, including 54 pieces, of which 13 are from the excavations of the temple of Apollon Ptoos, 6 from Delos, 5 from Eleusis.—*Revue Critique*, 1887, No. 49.

DELPHI.—*Investigation of the site*.—In prevision of the impending excavations by the French School, a German, M. Pomtow, has, with the assistance of an architect, made a survey of the site, and has communicated the results to the Archæological Institute of Berlin (July, 1887). His main object was to draw up an exact plan of the village of Kastri, in order to note on it any discoveries: this plan, which contains all the houses, is drawn on a scale of 1/750: the famous polygonal wall has been drawn on a scale of 1/50 with the exact position of each of the 600 inscriptions that have been read there by the German and French archæologists. The western nekropolis has been found, and a boustrophedon inscription in the Selinous alphabet (end VI cent.). It was impossible to draw up a plan of the entire ancient city, but a complete study was made of the sacred enclosure, whose peribolos (the *Helleniko* wall) is in great part preserved on the north and west. In the centre is the terrace of the temple supported by a very early polygonal wall: only the eastern end was known along a distance of 77 metres; the west end has been found, about 75 met. further. About two metres more of the E. section were uncovered and some inedited inscriptions copied. The crepidoma of the temple is visible on the S. side, and a trench dug to a depth of three met. did not reach its foundations. Parallel walls were built from E. to W. to uphold the earth, and between them were subterranean chambers (*δωμάτια ὑπόγαια*) whose roofs formed the floor of the temple. The only visible remains of the building are about thirty drums of columns of Parnassos stone and fifteen drums of marble Ionic columns. Plans were drawn up of the theatre and the stadium. The recent discovery

of the Stoa of the Athenians in a spot quite different from what was expected had made it probable that the views hitherto held regarding the arrangement of the buildings within the ἱερόν were erroneous. It was thought that the Sacred Way led direct from the fountain Kastalia to the eastern door of the temple, and that the treasuries and ex-votos were picturesquely arranged on either side. It is now proved that the entrance was on the south, and that the road, taking a *détour* along the S. E. corner of the wall, rose towards the temple on the east. This route is shown in the Pythic procession on a basrelief published by Welcker (*Alte Denkmäler*, II, pl. II, 3.) which contains all the topographical details necessary for the identification. Besides this, the direction of the Sacred Way towards the fountain Kastalia has been identified by a number of bases, each at a distance of twenty paces from the other, which probably served as supports for statues. The point of departure of Pausanias, in his description, was a dedication in five distichs: this has been found inscribed on a base, at the steps of the S. E. corner of the peribolos.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1887, No. 42.

**ELEUSIS.**—*Newly discovered work by Praxiteles.*—A paper by Benndorf, published in the *Anzeiger der phil. hist. Classe* of Wien (Nov. 16, 1887, No. 25) calls attention to the probable existence of a hitherto unsuspected work of Praxiteles. During the excavations at Eleusis in 1885, was found a head somewhat over life-size, in Parian marble. The type corresponds exactly with the so-called Vergil heads in Mantova and on the Capitol, and these are evidently ancient copies of some famous original, which could not have been a portrait, but from its character rather a god or hero. An inscription of the fifth century tells us that among the other deities honored at Eleusis was Euboulos or Eubouleus; and close by the marble head was found a dedicatory inscription to this personage, whose name is only another synonym for Haides. According to the traditions of Eleusis, he was a herdsman who figured in the scene where Kora was carried off by Haides. So that there may well have been at Eleusis a cult-statue of Eubouleus as a demigod. In the Vatican there has long been known to exist a headless term with the inscription Εὐβουλεὺς Πραξιτέλους. This was always considered to be the signature of an artist, son of some unknown Praxiteles; but there is no doubt now that this interpretation is erroneous, and that the missing head of the term was rather a copy of the Eubouleus by the great Praxiteles. The Eleusis head presents close analogies to the Hermes of Praxiteles, in the moulding of the forehead, the treatment of the hair, and in the general individuality and inventiveness of style. In form it most resembles the Ganymede of Leochares. On the whole it seems the outcome of the more mature age, as the Hermes was of the youth, of the artist.—*Class. Review*, Feb.; *Revue Arch.*, 1888, I, pp. 64–66 (SAL. REINACH); *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, 1888, I, 69.

*Archaic relief.*—A man named Joannes Sakellaron, in digging in a field near the nekropolis and the road leading to Thebes, found a basrelief representing a warrior, of natural size, giving his helmet to a small attendant. The style is said to be archaic.—*Revue Arch.*, 1888, I, p. 66.

**ELIS.**—In a village of ancient Elis a group of marble figures has been unearthed, the subject being a lioness tearing to pieces a ram. The work is attributed to the Hellenic period, and the execution is excellent. The inspector of antiquities stationed at Olympia has been dispatched to this village of Varvasseria to make excavations on the spot.—*Athenæum*, March 3.

**KEPHISIA.**—The American School at Athens have obtained permission from the Greek Government to make excavations at Kephisia, where the discovery of a long-lost temple may be their reward.—*Athenæum*, March 3.

**KERIGO = KYTHERA.**—*Dr. Schliemann's Explorations.*—The discovery by Dr. Schliemann of the early temple of Aphrodite at Kythera has been mentioned (vol. III, p. 443). A report on the remains of the temple has been sent by the discoverer to the Berlin Society of Anthropology. A fuller description, with plan and sketches, will appear in the *Mittheilungen* of the German Archæological Institute at Athens. Meanwhile, we are enabled to state that the site of the old temple is identical with that of the church of the holy Kosmas. It is situated nearly in the centre of the enclosure-walls of the old town of Kythera; and it appears that the stones of the ancient sanctuary almost sufficed for the erection of the church. The temple was a closed structure made of tuff-stone, with two rows of Doric columns, four on each side, of extremely archaic style. They are all still preserved in the church, with their capitals and ornaments; but only two of them, as well as the base of a column, are now *in situ*. The columns, also, are of tuff-stone.

This temple was the earliest one dedicated to Aphrodite Ourania, whose worship here seems to have had a Phoinikian origin, and Pausanias speaks of her archaic statue, then existing, as being in complete armor.

On a hill-top in the neighborhood, which is about thirty metres higher, there are remains of Cyclopean fortifications. Dr. Schliemann thinks they cannot be older than the seventh century B. C., seeing that he did not find there any potsherds for which a higher age could be attributed. All former excavators have sought for the temple of Aphrodite on the lower terraces of the hill-range, but in vain. When digging there, Dr. Schliemann laid bare a mass of large building-stones; but these appear to belong to a wall-tower of the Macedonian period. The great enclosure-wall of the town, which is formed of the same material and is in the same architectural style, evidently dates from that epoch. For a long time this wall has been used by the inhabitants as a convenient source of building-material; nevertheless, there are still considerable remains in several places.

Dr. Schliemann also made excavations in the old harbor-town of the island, at Skandeia, but without finding anything of interest. There are nowhere else any artificial mounds to be seen in Kerigo.—*Academy*, Jan. 21.

**KOS** (Island of).—*Temple of Asklepios*.—On this island have accidentally been found some sculptured remains which point plainly to the site of the once famous temple of Asklepios. They are an altar, a marble snake (the sacred attribute of the god) and the horn of Amaltheia. It is known, from various sources, that this temple was only third in importance to those of Epidauros and Athens, that it contained the painting of Antigonos by Apelles and the Aphrodite Anadyomene, and was full of very early votive offerings and inscriptions (Strabo, xiv. 2 seq.).—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1887, No. 50; *BUILDER*. Dec. 24.

**MANTINEIA**.—*Discoveries by the French School*.—The following additional details supplement the account of the excavations at Mantinea already given, vol. III, p. 443. The city, now deserted, was for a long time occupied by the Byzantines, and several churches were built on the site of ancient monuments. In their ruins were found many pieces of architecture, sculptures, and some thirty inscriptions. Two axes of polished stone were found: The relief of the pedestal representing Apollon and Marsyas and the Muses, though not attributed to Praxiteles who executed the group of Leto and her children which it supported, is supposed to belong to his School.

**MYKENAI**.—*Prehistoric palace*.—Mr. Adler, who has recently visited Mykenai, has given to the archæological society of Berlin some details regarding the discovery of the palace. In the S. E. angle of the lower akropolis there were found houses arranged in terraces with stairs, corridors, small courts, and storehouses. Twenty-six metres higher, the ruins of the palace were uncovered. A stone staircase led to the court, the eastern extremity of which is bounded by the Megaron, similar to that of Tiryns. Inside is a circular fireplace, with two steps, whose border is decorated with a frieze; the decoration belonging to the same style as that of the Mykenaian vases. To the west of the Megaron, a second staircase, almost entirely of wood, led, according to Mr. Adler, to an upper story, now fallen in, above which at a later period was built a long Doric peripteros, fragments of which have been found. Thus, at Mykenai, as at Tiryns, a temple rose on the ruins of the old royal dwelling.—*Revue Arch.*, 1888, I, p. 67.

**OROPUS**.—*Stoa*.—The Stoa was completely excavated in 1887. It is 110 met. long, lies near the theatre, and was used for the convenience of the theatre-goers. The main front of the stoa was on one of the long sides, having about 50 Doric columns. A long inscription, singularly enough, was placed in the metopes. The three other sides are formed of finely-built, well-preserved walls constructed, below, of large slabs, above, of small mortar-bound stones, crowned by a simpler cornice than the front,

and they have a colored strip of which some traces of red and green remain. In the interior, marble seats were placed around the walls, nearly all of which are still in place, some of them having inscriptions of the dedicator or owner. It was divided across into three parts: a central hall (divided lengthwise, in two, by Ionic columns) and two smaller wings separated from it by a small *poros* wall, through the middle of which a doorway was cut.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 9.

**PEIRAIEUS.**—*Phœnicio-Greek inscription.*—An important Phœnician inscription has recently been found at the Peiraieus, near the spot where others had previously come to light, and has been purchased for the Louvre. It is transcribed and translated as follows by M. Renan in the *Revue Archéologique* (Jan.—Feb., 1888, p. 5):

1 בים \||| למרוח בשת > \||| לעם צדן תם בר צדנים בן אספת לעטר  
2 אית שמעבעל בן מנן אש נשא הגו על בתאלם ועל מבנת חצר בתאלם  
3 עטרת חרץ בדרכנם 3 למחת כ בן אית חצר בתאלם ופעל אית כל  
4 אש עלתו משרת אית רעת ז לכתב האדמם אש נשאם לן על בת  
5 אלם עלת מצבת חרץ ויטנאי בערפת בתאלם ען אשלכנת גו  
6 ערב עלת מצבת ז ישאן בכסף אלם בעלצדן דרכמנם 3 למחת  
7 לכן ידע הצדנים כידע הגו לשלם חלפת אית אדמם אש פעל  
8 משרת את פן גו

“On the fourth day (of the month of mirzah), of the fifteenth year (of the era) of the people of Sidon: *It has pleased*<sup>1</sup> the Sidonians . . . . | to crown Semabaal, son of Magon, who has been *nasi* of the community for the temple and for the construction of the portico of the temple, | with a crown of gold (of the weight) of twenty *legal* drachmas, because he built the portico of the temple and did all | that was in his power on this subject; to write the names of the men who have been our *nasi* for the | temple on a gold stele, which shall be erected in the portico of the temple . . . . | . . . . this stele, shall take twenty *legal* drachmas from the money (of the temple) of the god Baalsidon; in order | that the Sidonians may know, as the community knows, in order of succession (the names of) the men who have filled | offices before the community.” The Greek words of the inscription are: τὸ κοινὸν τῶν Σιδωνίων Διοτεῖθην Σιδώνιον. The era of Sidon begins 111 B. C., and this would date the inscription in 96 B. C., which is also the date indicated by the form of the Greek letters.

*Excavations.*—The French School has resumed its excavations at the Peiraieus: the two towers of Eëtionēia, an interesting example of military architecture, are being freed. Some archaic pottery with inscriptions has been found, also two tombs cut in the rock, one of which contained a

<sup>1</sup> Words in italics are doubtful.

*lekythos* and an *alabastron*, the other two clay *kalpides*.—*Revue Arch.* 1888, I, p. 64.

*Inscribed herma*.—In a house of the Νοταρᾶ street has been found a herma with the following inscription: Ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου Πάγου | βουλὴ Κάλλιστον | Ἀσκληπιάδου Ἀ|λωπεκῆθεν, αἰτη-|σαμένου τοῦ πα|τρὸς αὐτοῦ Ἀσκλη|πιάδου τοῦ Διονυ|σοδώρου Ἀλοπεκῆ|θεν. As other hermæ and inscriptions have been found on this site, it is probable that a public building or square existed here.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 1.

**THESPIAI** (near Thebes).—*Temple of the Kabeiroi*.—Last December, Dr. Kabbadias heard that some small cows bearing the inscription *ἱερὸν Καβείρων* were being sold at Athens, having been found by workmen digging near Ampelosalesi. He and Dr. Dörpfeld went to reconnoitre, and decided that a thorough excavation of the site should be undertaken at the expense of the German Archæological Institute. Work was at once begun, and was brought to a close Jan. 17, by winter weather, but the result has been most satisfactory. The walls of the temple can now be traced, and two altars and a doorway, as well as fragments of several columns, have come to light. Also, they found a trench with the bones of animals that had been sacrificed. Among the minor objects are a great quantity of votive offerings, some of them bearing inscriptions: 500 are in terracotta, 74 in bronze, 1 in gilt bronze, 83 in lead. Besides the large number of votive animals, many heads of cattle, and one of a horse, there were copper and silver coins; fragments of vases and statues; terracotta statuettes, one of them preserving traces of painting in colors; a relief of a woman and a bearded man; a kantharos with the inscription: Σμικρὸς ἀνέθηκε | Καβείρω καὶ παιδί; a large seat with the inscription: Φρόνιχος Ῥίγχωνος Καβείρω καὶ παιδί. On the vase with the Kabir and his son, the former has the inscription, Κάβειρος: the παῖς stands by a krater, while on the other side is a man (Πρατόλαος) with a woman (Κράτεια) on the left, by whom is a man-satyr (Μίτος). The vase is of the best period.

The *ἱερὸν* lies in a hollow between two hills. Of the temple itself only the foundations remain: it consisted of a pronaos and sekos, and in the place of the opisthodomos was the place of offerings. Three periods are evident: the earliest, the seventh century, the second, that of the Persian wars, the third, the Macedonian period. The temple is 22½ met. long and 7 wide. Pausanias (IX. 25. 5) gives an account of this temple of the Kabeiroi.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, Nos. 3, 5, 6, 10; *Athenæum*, Feb. 4. Cf. *Builder*, Jan. 28, Feb. 18; *Class. Review*, March; *Revue Arch.*, 1888, I. p. 72.

## KRETE.

The Greek Syllagos of Candia, the capitol of Krete, will publish towards the end of February an illustrated catalogue of the chief objects of archæ-



ological interest contained in their museum. Amongst the objects illustrated will be those recently discovered in the grotto of the Idæan Zeus and in the temple of Apollon at Gortyna.

A new edition of the celebrated inscription discovered by Halbherr and Fabricius at Gortyna is being prepared by Prof. Perdikaris, of Candia, in Greek, while a new Italian edition, illustrated by a large plate of the whole monument, is being prepared by Prof. Comparetti, of Firenze. Both texts will be corrected in accordance with the latest copies made by Dr. Halbherr.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 21.

**GORTYNA.**—As to the circular building which first made Dr. Halbherr's name known in connection with Krete, he has now made two new discoveries in it of the greatest interest. The first discovery is the fact that each stone of the great code-inscription is numbered and otherwise marked to allow of its being transferred from some original building, and of being set up again in the same order. The wall on which this inscription was found forms the arc of a circle 8.70 met. in length.

The second discovery of Dr. Halbherr was that this circular building had, at a later date, been turned from its original purpose and reconstructed to be used as a theatre. On running his exploring trench from the outer wall across the hemicycle, at 2.60 met. distance from the inscribed wall-face, he came upon a great square brick pier, rising 3.20 met. above the level of the ancient pavement. This pier is slightly convex toward the outer wall, and slightly concave toward the interior of the circle, and is enriched with an ornamental string-course, above which is a cornice composed of three series of bricks, one over the other so as to form a kind of capital. From this cornice sprang two lateral arches, of which remains can still be seen. On widening the trench on either side, were found two other piers, each a met. from the first, so that it became evident that a row of brick piers all round the semicircular outer wall supported a heavy vault of dressed stone-work, which itself upheld a series of concentric tiers of seat-rows, forming the *cavea* of a small theatre. Of these, two tiers of stone seats and a short pavement-step are all that remain, but about one-third of the *cavea* has been unearthed. It must have been divided into three *cunei* by two radial stairs, two other means of approach being very probably afforded by a flight of steps at each end. In the one radial stair brought to light the arrangement is as in other ancient theatres, two steps corresponding to each single tier of stone seats. The pavement of the orchestra is completely covered with large rectangular slabs of white and of variegated marble, and is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  met. below the level of the ground. The construction of the great vault is like that of a Roman vault at Nismes described by Durm. A wall  $1\frac{1}{2}$  met. thick runs across the opening of the hemicycle, making the enclosed building in shape like a horseshoe. This transforma-

tion of the original circular building into a theatre is evidently the work of Imperial times.

This theatre is different from either of the others known to have existed at Gortyna. The larger of these two rested on the south flank of the akropolis, and is still distinctly recognizable; the site of the smaller one is no longer known, though the plan of it has been preserved. The third theatre now revealed by Dr. Halbherr on the opposite bank of the river, immediately in front of the still-existing ancient theatre, is of a quite different plan.

It is evident that this locality, close to the akropolis and to the riverside, must have belonged to one of the principal and central quarters. All doubt has been removed by the recent discovery of a stone set upside down in the north wall of the circular building, on which mention is made of the *market-place bridge*, showing that the agora was near the river; while two stones, used as old material in the buildings on the riverside, have been found, the one whole, the other broken, bearing two dedications of *agoranomoi*. One of these two stones was found in the interior wall of the *hyposkenion*, the other in a wall built with large stones forty paces southeast of the same building. The agora therefore seems, in Dr. Halbherr's opinion, to have extended from the mill close to the circular building to beyond the ancient ruined church of St. Titus, along the left bank of the Lethaios. The whole of this zone, now arable land, not only preserves the foundation-walls of many large buildings, but has proved itself to be an exceedingly rich quarry of colossal statues of the Macedonian and Roman epochs. Five of these were discovered, one after another, in a haphazard excavation made on the spot by the two brothers who owned the mill, in their search after building-material; at the same time were discovered two busts of Roman emperors and four marble heads; while, later on, other statues were found on the same site, which now, together with the former ones, are safely lodged in the museum of the Greek Syllogos at Candia. In Byzantine times, when in consequence of the ruin of so many ancient monuments the level of the soil was considerably raised, the whole of this zone, or at least that part of it nearest the newly discovered theatre, became a burial-place. To this period Drs. Halbherr and Fabricius refer the tombs that have been discovered a little to the south of the circular building, some being on the river-bank. The polychrome archaic Hermes found lying on the pavement of this building, near the door on the east side, of which it formed one of the jambs, surmounted by a capital, and attributed by Milani to the end of the fifth century B. C., is figured in the recently issued *Museo Italiano di Antichità Classica* of Firenze.—*Athenæum*, March 24.

**PHAISTOS.**—Beside the objects already enumerated, there were found a great number of small terracotta vases and several lance-heads. The ground

all about was found to be full of human bones, amongst which are some well-preserved skulls. All these, together with the other objects found, have been consigned to the Museum of the Greek Syllagos at Candia.—*Athenæum*, March 24.

## ITALY.

### PREHISTORIC AND CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES.

**ALLUMIERE.**—*Necropolis.*—On the *Casalone* estate, a late Etruscan necropolis was found where the bodies were placed in oblong tombs built of rough blocks of local stone, each containing a small rude vase, local imitations of Greek forms—*kantharoi* and *oinochoai*.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 442.

**AREZZO.**—*New discoveries.*—A part of the old city-wall to the south has been discovered. The excavations in the *Piazza grande*, under the stairway of the Palazzo di Fraternità, has had important results. A number of broken-up Etruscan tombs have been found which are a continuation of those lately discovered under the r. wall of the neighboring cathedral. They all date from the third century B. C., and contain similar objects of Etrusco-Campanian ware with the palmette. They mark an ancient road that led up to the city-gate. These tombs were evidently disturbed by the Romans, for above them was erected a building of the Augustan age. Near the public baths another group of tombs came to light; also part of a long Etruscan wall.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 437.

**CASTELFORTE** (South Italy).—*Roman baths.*—In the commune of Castelforte, some works undertaken for the erection of a mineral-bathing establishment led to the discovery of numerous remains of ancient constructions covering a length of 57 met. and a width of 40. The building on the left of the road is a thermo-mineral station formed of two rows of chambers placed back to back. An entrance with two brick columns leads down to a tetrastyle with a pavement of black and white mosaic, and in the middle the impluvium: from it rises a marble column on an octagonal base. The walls are mixed of *opus reticulatum*, *incertum* and *lateritium*. There are several niches for statues, faced with marble. From this lead several other rooms, the last being of large proportions, next to which is the *calidarium*, which opens into the *tepidarium*. On the right of the road are two buildings, in front of which is a row of columns, evidently a *hospitium* or *valetudinarium*. Remnants of a number of statues and several coins were found. The period seems to be the first century of the Empire.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 406.

**CHIUSI.**—*Roman and Lombard antiquities.*—Near the Ch. of S. Apollinare, there came to light a necropolis of the Lombard period, consisting of five tombs containing only skeletons. Under them were three late-Roman tombs containing some finely worked jewelry: at a still lower level was found a circular mosaic pavement, 8 met. in diameter, of good

style, by which were lying a travertine column, fragments of antefixæ, coins of Drusus and Nero, *etc.*, indicating the site of a Roman temple.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 399.

**LUCIGNANO** (Val di Chiana).—*Etruscan necropolis*.—In the centre of a valley between the three towns of Toiano, Asinalunga and Lucignano, there appears to exist a large Etruscan necropolis which joins on to that of *Casalta*, well known for the discoveries made in it. The proprietor, Sig. Bernardini, has opened two chamber-tombs and found the paths leading to seven others. Of the two tombs opened, the first consisted of two chambers, the first, square with a niche on the r., completely despoiled, the second containing many vases, piled up, of archaic black *bucchero* ware. With the exception of a bombylios on which are three animals in black, only one vase had ornamental decoration. These two figured objects place the tomb in the VII century B. C. The second tomb consisted of a square cell containing four cinerary urns of calcareous stone: a black-figured *tazza* dates this tomb from the VI cent.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 441.

**NEGRAR DI VALPOLLICELLA** (prov. of Venezia).—*Mosaic pavement*.—On the private property of Sig. Caprini has been found a large mosaic pavement of which only about 4 met. have been uncovered. On the N. W. side the mosaic is best preserved: an outer band has a decoration of red cubes on a white ground, while in the two succeeding ones the decorative pattern is in black on white or dark red on white: at the only corner uncovered is a scene about one metre square, representing a chariot with two horses racing, the reins being held by a naked boy: the delicate gradation of the flesh tints is remarkable: a great variety of colors are used—yellows, malachite green on the chariot, dark red in the wheels, light bay and grey in the horses.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 431.

**PALERMO**.—*Discoveries in the Carthaginian Necropolis*.—The existence of a large Palermitan necropolis, belonging to the Carthaginian period, extending from the *Via de' Porrazzi* to the neighborhood of the *Educatario di Sales* and the *Albergo dei Poveri* was already known. Outside Porta Nuova, a small sepulchral chamber, cut in the tufa, has been found, containing a rude sarcophagus also of tufa: within it and near it a number of vases were picked up. The interest centres in one vase which is the first painted vase known to come from Palermitan soil (owned by the museum). It is a large and deep archaic *tazza*, restored in ancient times: on the two sides of an upper band are painted two perfectly similar scenes in black figures, at the ends of which are two sphinxes. This vase was preserved from an earlier tomb.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 428.

**PERUGIA**.—*Discovery of Etruscan Tombs in the Cemetery*.—The work on the new wall of the public cemetery in July led to the finding of three covers of Etruscan urns, and, consequently, the municipality began exca-

vations on this site which led to interesting discoveries. The first family sepulchral chamber found was untouched and contained thirty travertine urns, nearly all having inscriptions and reliefs: above, on the right, were a number of terracotta vases of various sizes, also inscribed in Etruscan and Latin. All the inscriptions refer to the *Rafia* or *Rufia* family, to whom the tomb belonged. Of the mirrors found two are Etruscan, and two Roman. Some of the inscriptions on the urns are simply painted, some are inscribed and also painted.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 391.

Curious are sixteen *tessere* of white bone, all inscribed with name and number, and with these were found 33 flat stones, irregularly elliptical—all for use in some game.

**PESCHIERA and BREONIO.**—*Palethnological investigations.*—During the autumn, Prof. Castelfranco and De Stefani went on an archæological excursion to the Veronese commune of Breonio, which contains the famous palethnological stations. Preliminary diggings at Peschiera resulted favorably, in the finding of a number of objects of *selce piromaca*, of bronze and of pottery belonging to the bronze age or first iron age: they have been added to the Museum of Verona (*cf.* vol. III, p. 460).

**POMPEII.**—*Late discoveries.*—All the discoveries noticed on p. 473 of vol. III of the JOURNAL are fully described in the *Notizie degli Scavi* (1887, pp. 415–20). The silver referred to forms a service for four persons: four cups and four saucers; four *tazze* with horizontal handles; four smaller *tazze*; four egg-cups; a filter and an *ampulla*. All the pieces (except one cup) are in perfect preservation. Copies are given of the tablets, from which the wax soon became detached. In all three appear the names of Dicia Margaris and Poppea *liberta* of Priscus. Two belong to the year 61 A. D.

*Mosaic fountain.*—In a house which is at present being excavated has been discovered the finest fountain-mosaic ever found. The fountain is in the form of a niche, on the ceiling of which Venus is represented issuing forth from the sea-shell, holding by the hand the little Cupid who is also rising from the water. Beneath this group are a number of Nereids and boys with dolphins. On the shore of the sea are two draped females, one standing, the other seated, making gestures of amazement. Opposite them is another female figure, and, between them, a fourth turns her back to the spectator. The ground of the whole is blue, with a border of shells.—*Builder*, December 17.

*Street of Tombs.*—The discovery of a Street of Tombs has already been announced in the JOURNAL, vol. II, p. 484 and vol. III, p. 183. These tombs have finally been entirely uncovered and are carefully described by Prof. Sogliano in the *Notizie degli Scavi* for November. They are placed on either side of the road that led to *Nuceria* (Nocera). There are six. The two (Nos. 1 and 2) placed on the right of the road were previously

described. Of those on the left the first (tomb 3) rises on a lava basement with tufa mouldings, almost entirely hidden by the earth embankment on which it rises: it is square and is preserved up to a maximum height of 3.40 met. It is built in *opus incertum* reinforced at the corners by brick pilasters, and includes a space 1.67 by 2.20 met. to which one descends by a small staircase addossed to the north and east sides. Under the monument is a small cell with cylindrical vault, 1.75 met. square and 2.65 met. high, which appears to have been reached from the rear. The whole structure is covered with white stucco cut up into squares, except at the back, where it is left plain: the pilasters at the angles are also smooth. On the front are three arched niches also revetted with stucco and resting on the basement; each one contained a herm-cippus of lava. In front of each of the two side *cippi* was a hole which led down into the vault of a small square niche, in which was placed, directly under the hole, a terracotta urn with burnt bones. It is not known what was the shape of the upper part of the tomb, as it has fallen. Tomb 4 has at each corner of the front a cannellated brick  $\frac{3}{4}$  column with a debased Korinthian capital of tufa which supports the architrave, while at the back there are similar half-columns. The finest is tomb 6, raised on a fine travertine basement: it is also of stuccoed lava with cannellated brick columns and a fine doorway of travertine. Ten statues have been found, four male and six female, which are, with two exceptions, not well preserved. Four are of travertine, and the others of tufa, covered with stucco with traces of colors. All are slightly over life-size. The two best preserved are of travertine, one male and one female. All are draped, and the male statues have the costume of the so-called municipal statues, with the ample toga, the ring and the cista. The arrangement of the hair in the female statues is like that found in portraits of the first half of the first century. Lately, ten Romano-Korinthian capitals have been found, of stuccoed tufa. The uniformity in style of the tombs indicate that they were all built at about the same time, and this is confirmed by the inscriptions and coins. This is interesting as an indication of when a Roman suburb was added to this part of Pompeii. The gladiatorial inscription on No. 2 gives the *terminus ad quem* of the erection of this tomb, which cannot be posterior to Tiberius. The mention of an *L.[Vol]usius Saturninus* on No. 3 may refer to the consul of the year 3 A. D., and the rest of the inscriptions point to the same period. Only coins of Augustus and Tiberius have been found besides a Republican *As*.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, pp. 452–58.

**PORRETTA** (near).—*Discovery of two prehistoric terramare*.—At *Poggio della Gaggiola*, two miles from Porretta, on a summit about 80 met. long by 50 wide, there have been found, in the usual stratum of black earth, many remnants of a *terramara* station. The fragments of pottery found

are of the usual kind. Of especial interest is a bronze fibula belonging to one of the most ancient types, like that of Peschiera. Its importance is great, in consequence of the uncertainty as to the existence of the fibula in the *terramare*. Above this prehistoric stratum is one of the Certosa-Etruscan period. At *Santa Maria Villiana*, on the highest crest of this mountain, a thing of almost unique occurrence, was a prehistoric station, a *terramara* of considerable extent, interesting both from its elevated position and its distance (56 kilom.) from Bologna.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 387.

**ROMA.**—*New Review.*—The first numbers have appeared of the *Archivio Storico dell' Arte*, a review of art and archæology published at Roma, and destined to appear monthly under the editorship of Count D. Gnoli. Among the contributors are Signor A. Venturi, M. Eugène Müntz, Mr. R. C. Fisher, M. H. v. Tschudi, etc. It will be seen that the review is intended to have an international character.

*Archæological promenade.*—The details are being settled for transforming the Roman Forum, the Palatine, and the Baths of Caracalla into a grand archæological promenade planted with groves of trees. The Bill authorizing the scheme was passed last summer.—*Athenæum*, Feb. 11.

*Villa Casali.*—"The Villa Casali has been lately excavated from end to end at an average depth of thirty feet, to make room for the new military hospital. A few only among the shapeless ruins have been identified as private houses and palaces belonging to the aristocracy; such as the *Domus Anniorum*. We have been able to identify two other groups of ruins: one as the residence of a Stertinius Xenophon, a personage otherwise unknown; the second as the residence of Diadumenus, the celebrated freedman of Domitian. His house on the Cælian must have contained quite a collection of works of art, because, in spite of former spoliations, we have been able to gather among its ruins the following fragments of sculpture in Greek or Carrara marble: the head of a faun; a bust of Jupiter Sarapis; a crouching lion; a statue, five feet high, of a youth with the Phrygian cap, described as Paris by Visconti, as Ganymedes by others; a head of Pan (perfectly beautiful); a female bust, bearing a strong likeness to Plautilla; and another resembling, both in the features and in the arrangement of the hair, Marciana or Matidia."—LANCIANI, in *Athenæum*, Feb. 4.

*Porta Capena.*—The municipality has lately purchased the hypogeum of the Scipios, and the columbaria of Pomponius Hylas, near the Porta Latina. The intention of the city authorities is to demolish the farmhouse, built by the Sassi family some two centuries ago, right above the hypogeum; to demolish the buttresses and substructures which spoil and disfigure the look of the famous crypts; and to reopen the old entrance to them from the *diverticulum* or cross-lane which joined the Appia and the Latina, the pavement of which has already been discovered at both ends.

The Government at the same time has reclaimed and recovered possession of the columbaria found by Campana in the adjoining Vigna Codini.—LANCIANI in *Athenæum*, Jan. 7.

*Porta Salara*.—Under the Porta Salara have been found during the recent explorations both inscriptions and tombs. One of these inscriptions is of great value, as it is a fragment of the Roman calendar, giving the feasts from the 14th to the 21st of August.—*Athenæum*, March 10.

*Porta Trigemina*.—During the demolitions now in course of progress at the foot of the Aventine, near S. Maria in Cosmedin, a large arch has been discovered built of massive blocks of tufa, and three and a half metres wide. Under this arch passed a Roman road, of which the pavement has been found. Hard by have been discovered very ancient constructions built upon the rock, which are thought to be remains of the wall of Servius Tullius. The arch is supposed to be the ancient Porta Trigemina, and the road in that case would be the Clivus Publicius.—*Athenæum*, March 10.

ARCHITECTURE.—*Portico of Octavia*.—In carrying out the work of the *piano regolatore* in the Ghetto, the southern façade of the portico of Octavia is being uncovered, as well as the western side. The inscription on the epistyle is now entirely visible.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 448.

On the northwest side two marble columns have been discovered, erect on their bases, belonging to the line of columns which formed the left wing of the portico.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 14.

*Aqueduct of the "Aqua Julia"*.—The aqueduct of the Aqua Julia, one of the many hydraulic undertakings accomplished by Agrippa in the year 721 of Rome, was fed by the springs now called *Degli Squarciarelli*, one mile above the monastery of Grottaferrata. From these springs down to the seventh milestone of the Via Latina, where the channel makes its first appearance above ground, nothing was known of its course. Of the many terminal stones which must have marked this course, at intervals of 240 feet from each other, not one had been discovered up to the present time, in spite of careful investigations made by Fabretti, Revillas, Canina, Parker, and myself. But not fewer than nine inscribed *cippi* have come to light within the last few months, one near the springs at Grottaferrata, the others near the racecourse of *Le Capannelle*, on the farm of Cavaliere Bertone. The legend engraved on these stones is everywhere the same: "[Aqua] Julia: [*cippus* set up by] the Emperor Augustus in accordance with a decree of the Senate." Then follow two numbers; one is the progressive number of the stone, the computation being made against stream, from the "terminus" or reservoir in Rome to the springs; the second number (which never varies) marks the interval of 240 feet from stone to stone: *e.g.*,  
 IVL|IMP CAESAR|DIVI F AVGVSTVS|EX S·C|C·LVI|P·CCXL.  
 The advantages of this simple system of double numeration are evident:



there was no need of measuring the ground from the nearest landmark, or to examine the official maps, whenever the *aquarii* had to report to their officers the exact spot at which a leak had sprung or wilful damage had been done to their aqueduct. They would simply multiply the constant by the progressive number. Thus we know that the *cippus* lately discovered at Grottaferrata was  $302 \times 240$  feet distant from the central reservoir at Rome, that is to say, 72,480 ft. = 21,391 metres. The total length of the aqueduct, according to Frontinus, amounted to 22,815 metres, hence there must have been altogether 322 *cippi*, ours being the twentieth from the springs. Intersecting at this point the Julian aqueduct was the Claudian, *ductus Anionis Novi et Claudiae*: a portion of its double canal was found, between *cippus* CLIII and CLIV of the Julian.—LANCIANI in *Athenæum*, Jan. 7; *Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 558.

*Aqueduct of the "Aqua Virgo."*—Between the Arch of Claudius, still in existence at the Via del Nazzareno, and the magnificent nymphæum destroyed by Cardinal Ludovisi in 1636 when laying the foundations of the church of S. Ignazio, the course was unknown of this aqueduct, built by Agrippa in 735 u. c. It has been discovered lately in three different places: first, in the garden, formerly Del Bufalo, now belonging to the heirs of the late Alessandro Castellani; secondly, at the corner of the Via delle Muratte and the Via della Vergine; lastly, in the court of the Palazzo Sciarra. This last piece was in a state of perfect preservation and very beautiful: it consisted of four arches and five piers, built of brown volcanic stone, with moulding and keys of white travertine; the channel running on the top of the arches was built of bricks, and coated inside with cement as hard as iron. These are the only known remains of the arched constructions of Agrippa, the arches visible in the Via del Nazzareno belonging to that portion of the aqueduct that was rebuilt by Claudius after its destruction by Caligula.—*Bull. d. Comm. arch.*, Feb., 1888; LANCIANI in *Athenæum*, Jan. 7.

SCULPTURE.—*Ex-votos of the Temple of Minerva Medica.*—On the same site where a similar discovery took place last May in connection with some ruins that probably belonged to the temple of Minerva Medica (see JOURNAL, III, p. 474), another mass of ex-votos has come to light, including statuettes, male and female, of varied character, heads in front and profile, hands, feet and other members, fragments of nearly life-size statues, figures of animals (oxen, calves, doves), minute lamps, vases and paterae. There are several instances of the group representing the three Eleusinian divinities, Demeter, Persephone, and Iakchos. Especially interesting is a statuette of Minerva, her left arm resting on a large shield placed on a cippus.

*The Rape of Helen.*—On Via Cavour was found a beautiful basrelief in terracotta used as the cover of an old drain. It had formed part of a frieze

40 cent. high, and is 46 cent. long. Its artistic workmanship and the beauty of its design place it in the best period. It appears to represent the Rape of Helen. Paris stands on the right of a quadriga, drawn by four fiery steeds, in which Helen stands in a quiet attitude, while Paris seems full of haste: he wears the Phrygian cap, the short chiton with long sleeves, and trousers. This interpretation of the scene is unique: Helen is represented either as carried off rather by force or as on a vessel.

INSCRIPTIONS.—MAG. HE. .SVFFRAGIO. PAG. PRIM. .|LV DOS. FECER. . . The words *suffragio pag(anorum)* show this fragment to belong to an inscription of an historical character set up by the magistrates of a *pagus* first elected to this office, who gave games, *etc.* The term *pagani* was applied to those inhabitants who lived next to the *montes*, not as a political or administrative but as a religious and festive distinction. The inscription may refer to the restoration in 690 U. C. of many of the Urban colleges.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, pp. 446, 553.

*Honorary inscription to L. Julius Julianus.*—A very important inscription on a cippus has been recovered from the Tiber, near the Marmorata. It is an honorary epigraph to L. Julius Julianus, prefect of the *prætorium* and *præfectus annonæ*, and reads as follows, with some restorations by Professor Barnabei: *L. Julio Ve[hil]io G[rato] | Juliano pr[æf(ecto) p]r[æ]torio, prae[f](ecto) | ann(onæ), a ration(ibus), præf(ecto) c[lassis] p[raet](oriae) misenat(is), pra[ef](ecto) | classis præ(oriae) raven[nat(is), pro]c(uratori) A[u]g(usti) et præp(osito) vexil[la]tion(ibus) tempore bell[i] Britanni pr[oc](uratori) A[u]g(usti) provine[ciæ] | Lusit[aniae] et Vetti[oniae], proc(uratori) A[u]g(usti) et præposit(o) | vexillationis per . . . . ., proc(uratori) Aug(usti) | et præf(ecto) classis po[n]tic[a]e, proc(uratori) Aug(ustorum) [e]t pr[æ]p(osito) | vexillationis per Achaïam et Macedoniam | et in Hispanias, adversus Castabocas et | Mauros rebelles, præposito vexillatio[n]ibus tempore belli Germanici et Sarmatic(i) præf(ecto) alae Tampiænæ, præf(ecto) cohort(is) tertiæ August(ae) | Thracum, donis militaribus donato ab impe[rato]ribus Antonino et Vero ob victoriam | [belli] Parthi[ci], item ab Antonino et | [Commodo] ob vic[tor]iam belli Germ[anic]i | [et Sarmatici] . . . .*

Julius Julianus received military gifts for services in two wars, which are evidently the great Parthian war of 161 to 166, fought at the beginning of the reigns of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, and the German war which happened between 170 and 175, after the death of Verus. Apparently this personage is the same as the Julianus, prætorian prefect, who was killed and his body thrown into a *piscina* by Commodus (LAMPRID., *Commod.*, c. 11). This inscription cannot be earlier than 189, the date, apparently, of his appointment as prætorian prefect, or later than 192, the date of the death of Commodus. The long and glorious career, whose stages

and honors are enumerated in this inscription, lasted for nearly thirty years, during a period of great peril for the empire. Barnabei sums up as follows: *Sappiamo per conseguenza, non solo che L. Julio Juliano aveva incominciata la sua carriera al tempo della guerra partica (161-166); che aveva ottenuto il comando delle vessillazioni al tempo della guerra germanica (167-175), che ebbe la procura imperiale ed il comando delle vessillazioni al tempo della guerra britannica sotto il regno di Commodo (183-184), cinque anni prima di giungere alla prefettura del pretorio, con cui ebbe termine la sua carriera nell' anno 189; ma sappiamo anche di più; perocchè con questo dato cronologico della guerra britannica, veniamo a conoscere in quali anni le cariche avute fra l'anno 184 ed il 189 si devono ascrivere. Abbiamo in fatti, dopo la guerra britannica terminata il 184, il comando della flotta pretoria ravennate nel 185; il comando della flotta pretoria misenate nel 186; l'amministrazione della cassa centrale nel 187; la cura dell' annona nel 188; finalmente la prefettura del pretorio nel 189.* This gives the charges occupied by Julius Julianus after 183: but further it is to be noted, that he occupied various grades in the auxiliary forces from about 160 onward; that he had a cavalry command during the German war (170-175), and in Spain in 176-177 for the repression of the Moors; was in the same position in 178-179 in Achaia and Macedonia against the Castaboci (the Κοστοβῶκοι of Pausanias XLIV. 5); commanded the fleet of Pontus in 180; had the cavalry command in an unknown province in 181; was imperial procurator of Lusitania and Vettonia in 182. The inscription was erected in the *statio annonae* itself, after his promotion to the prætorship, and, as he was nearly at once murdered by Commodus, was probably then cast into the Tiber.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, pp. 536-53.

**Ruvo** (Puglia).—*A Greek tomb*.—At a slight distance from the city a Greek tomb was found, intact but ruined. The falling in of the roofing had crushed the greater part of the vases. The drawing of all the vases is free, though sometimes careless: the workmanship seems local and to be of the best period of Apulian art, not posterior to the third century B. C. An *amphora* has arabesques on the handles with swan-heads and gorgons. On one side is a *heroön* in which is seated a youth (poet) to whom a woman and a youth bear funeral offerings. On the opposite side is another group bearing offerings. A *kalpis* also has in the centre a sepulchral monument (cippus) on which stands a basin, and, below, a *kantharos* and a *patera*: on one side is a nude warrior, on the other a youth and a woman (meeting of Orestes and Pilades with Elektra at the tomb of Agamemnon?). A large pail-like vase has on one side an erotic scene in an arbor, on the other, Dionysos crowned by a *Mænad* and accompanied by a *Satyr*. Other scenes are painted on a *pelike* and a *holmos*, not to mention a number of other vases of minor importance.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 422.

**SUESSULA** (Campania).—*Pre-Roman Necropolis*.—In the last issue for 1887 (No. 4, pp. 235–75) of the *Bull. d. imp. Istituto arch. germ.*, Prof. F. von Duhn published an interesting report on the excavations carried on, in the necropolis of Suessula, between 1879 and 1886, by D. Marcello Spinelli. Even now, a large portion of the necropolis and the entire site of the ancient city are quite unexplored. The most important result of the last excavations has been the discovery of tombs cut out of a cube of tufa, proof of the use at Suessula of the Greek rite of cremation at a time which may be defined as the first half of the fifth century. The lower block is hollowed out in rectangular shape to receive five vases, for which small cuts are made in the bottom: the centre was occupied by a bronze urn containing the ashes, the cover of which was decorated with an adorant and two horses. The four smaller vases are in terracotta: an Attic amphora, in the severe red style; a double-headed rhyton, etc. The second cube, which serves as cover, is also hollowed out, like the lower one. In the second of the tufa tombs there was a simpler bronze urn, a beautiful Attic amphora, with Thetis, and Hephaistos polishing the shield of Achilles. Fragments of another vase of this period had attached to its neck four bronze figures of Amazons on horseback. The new period in the history of Suessula, thus disclosed, is evidently one in which the Hellenism of Kume was victorious all along the line, introducing even the Ionic rite of cremation with all its details. It is interesting to distinguish the three periods found at Suessula. I. *Stone tombs (tombe a pietra)* or the native system of burying the dead, either in the bare earth or in wooden boxes, surrounded by a rich display of bronzes and of earthen vases in *graffito*, in ornamental relief, geometric, proto-Korinthian, “Korinthian,” both imported by way of Kume or imitated; none, however, of the usual black-figured or of the Mykenain ware. The tomb is marked by a pile of white calcareous stones, above and under which are often found objects corresponding to the mortuary offerings. This period includes two centuries, from about 720 to 520. II. *Tombs of tufa cubes*: Græco-Ionic system, described above; lasted during fifth century. III. *Tufa or brick tombs*: the native system of inhumation, evidently in more or less continuation of system I. In these tombs it was the custom to place eatables by the side of the body. The period between 400 and 250 B. C. is rather a limited one for this style.

**SYBARIS**.—*Hypogeum and Tombs*.—Near the tower Mordello, they have discovered a *hypogeum*, where have been found, up to the present (March 28), about 30 tombs, containing a great number of objects of bronze, arms, ornaments, a bronze vase, many terracotta vases, a necklace of glass, a cuirass, and a large number of objects in iron, amber, and ivory.—*Cour. de l'Art*, April 6.

**TERNI=INTERAMNA**.—*Its Sabine foundation*.—The discovery of part of the

primitive walls of *Interamna* (mod. Terni) leads Comm. Gamurrini to express his opinion regarding this city and the neighboring Umbrian necropolis. The city was evidently square in form and situated *inter amnes*: it belonged to a conquering people who defended their supremacy by founding a city in the plain against the conquered people whose settlements already occupied the surrounding heights. This conquered people were the Umbri, whose large and strong city, now called Cesi, was situated ten kilom. from Interamna. The local tradition perpetuated in an inscription of 32 A. D. is, that Interamna was founded 704 years before that date, *i. e.*, 81 years after Rome. At this time the power of the Sabines was growing, as is shown also by the founding of Falerii; and it is highly probably that they were the builders of Interamna, and put an end to the neighboring Umbrian settlement whose necropolis, still to be completely explored, would therefore belong to a period anterior to the *seventh* century B. C.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 442.

**TIVOLI.**—*Statue of Bacchus.*—Near the bridge have been found the fragments of a life-size statue of white marble representing the youthful Bacchus with the lion-skin placed on his head and hanging over his shoulders.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 450.

**VETULONIA.**—*Review of the discoveries*—The discoveries made in the vast and important early-Etruscan necropolis of Vetulonia during 1885 were described in this Journal, vol. I, p. 447, and vol. II, p. 92; those of even greater importance made during 1886 were also mentioned on pp. 492–94 of vol. II. The latter were not then finished nor were the objects classified. Now, a long monograph on the subject, accompanied by plates, has been published by the excavator, Cav. Falchi, in the *Notizie degli Scavi* (Dec., 1887), to which especial attention should be given.

**VILLANOVA** (near Forlì).—*Roman Tombs.*—In continuing excavations at this prehistoric station, three Roman tombs were unearthed, at the depth of one metre: one was for *incineration*, two for *inhumation*. The objects found were not important, as the tombs had been rifled in early times.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 436.

#### CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES OF ITALY.

**MODENA.**—*A collection of engraved wood-blocks.*—In the *Athenæum* of November 19th, 1887, appeared a short notice stating that a large collection of engraved wood-blocks, formerly belonging to the printing establishment of the Modenese family Soliani, had been recently purchased by the Minister of Public Instruction in Italy for the R. Galleria Estense at Modena. The collection consists of 3,611 blocks, most of them having formed part of the stock in trade of the Soliani family. This printing establishment, however, at the time of its foundation evidently became possessed

of many wood-blocks belonging to preceding printers, as some blocks are marked, for instance, with the name of Gadaldino, a Modenese printer of the sixteenth century. Representations of the Madonna and of saints are of frequent occurrence, evidently published for sale in the *piazze* on market-days and at fairs, many of them being reproductions of early paintings existing in the Modenese churches; for example, the *Madonna dei Capuccini di Modena*, which is no other than the *Madonna del Roseto*, a picture by Francia now in the gallery at Munich. Besides these subjects there are blocks with designs for embroidery, ornaments of book covers, initial letters, friezes, illustrations for *incunabula* and other printed books. Examples are amongst them dated as early as the fifteenth century; from one of them, undoubtedly of that early period, was printed the fragmentary impression published by Dr. Lippmann in the *Jahrbuch d. k. Preuss. Kunstsammlungen* (vol. v, p. 318), representing a Madonna with the Infant Saviour. The block shows the part missing in Dr. Lippmann's impression, *i. e.*, four saints, two being on each side of the Madonna, and the Annunciation in the spandrels of the arch under which the Madonna is seated. There is also the block for Christ bearing His cross, and the *Ecce Homo*, reproduced by Dr. Lippmann in the same work (vol. v, pp. 322-3). It is evident that the impression of the *Ecce Homo* belonging to the Department of Prints at Berlin is a modern one, taken from the above block. There can be no doubt that these blocks, now the property of the R. Galleria Estense, have been used in recent times by speculators for the purpose of taking impressions on old paper colored with an infusion of coffee. Monograms and dates also were frequently added to the blocks, as an instance of which may be mentioned an *Ecce Homo*, an early woodcut of the fifteenth century, which has the monogram of Ludwig Krug; also that of a Madonna enthroned, surrounded by saints, of the fifteenth century, upon which has been cut the monogram of Marc Antonio. An additional proof that the woodcut of the *Ecce Homo* reproduced by Dr. Lippmann is a modern impression is to be found in the fact that the parts in shadow show the marks of worm-holes.

Among the blocks of the sixteenth century are a series representing the life of Christ, engraved by Francesco di Nanto di Savoia from the designs of Girolamo da Treviso; *L'Accademia delle Scienze*, the subject being taken from a design by Giuseppe Porta, called *Il Salviati*; wild horses by Baldung Grün; two representations of the labors of Hercules; a series of heroes on horseback from romances of chivalry, as, for example, the *Paladino Astolfo Rinaldo of Monte Albano, etc.*, in Spanish costumes. The largest block in the collection, engraved in two pieces each of which measures 80 cc. in height by 52 cc. in breadth, is interesting. The subject is entitled *L'Albero di Frutti della Fortuna*. On the shore of the sea rises the tree of Fortune,

on the top of which, upon a globe, is seated the goddess with bandaged eyes, her hair fluttering in the wind. From the thick foliage of the tree are suspended crowns of popes, emperors, and princes, books, instruments of music, agricultural implements, satchels, weapons of warfare, domestic utensils, and other things. A man is seen clasping the trunk of the tree, and others of different ages stand around in various attitudes.

Besides the blocks of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries we find a large number of later date, which are of considerable importance in the history of wood-cutting, from the fact that many amongst them were engraved for sale to the people at markets and fairs, few impressions of which have been preserved to our day. One interesting specimen of the fifteenth century shows the church of S. Ciriaco of Ancona and of Recanati. This collection of blocks illustrates the customs, games, masks, and diversions of the people. The acquisition of them by a public museum is a fortunate circumstance, and when the whole series has been classified and arranged it will afford valuable aid to the study of the history of wood-cutting.—A. VENTURI, in *Athenæum*, Jan. 21.

**RAVENNA.**—*The mosaic of San Giovanni in Fonte.*—At a recent meeting of the German Institute in Rome (Dec. 23), Herr Ficker disclosed an important fact regarding the mosaic in the centre of the dome representing the baptism of Christ, which is the earliest known monumental representation of this subject. It has always been thought singular that the rite of baptism by affusion (John the Baptist is pouring water on the head of Christ), which did not become common until late in the Middle Ages, should be here represented, and that John the Baptist should have beard and nimbus. A close examination, on the occasion of late restorations, has shown Herr Ficker that the dove, the nimbus, head, chest, and right arm of John the Baptist together with the vase, the upper part of the cross, the nimbus, head, neck, left shoulder, and right arm of Christ, are all restorations in the style of the XVII century, anterior to the publication of Ciampini's work (1690). Restorations of less moment were made in the lower part of the composition. From the analogy of other monuments, the type of Christ should be youthful and beardless, and John should be laying his right hand on the Saviour's head.—*Bull. d. Istituto arch. germ.*, 1887, 4, p. 296.

**ROMA.**—*Christian sarcophagi.*—On the occasion of the Pope's Jubilee, Prince Piombino offered His Holiness two marble sarcophagi. The first is sculptured on the front with the figures of the twelve Apostles and the cross surmounted by the monogram in a radiating nimbus. The second, also carved only on the front, is twice as high, and has in the centre the full-length figures of the man and his wife who were buried in the sarcophagus: between them is the figure of Juno Lucina, while at their feet are Psyche with butterfly wings, and Cupid (destroyed). On the left, in

two rows of reliefs, are represented the creation of man and woman by the Trinity; the cure of the man born blind: on the right are, the resurrection of Lazarus, and Moses striking the rock. This magnificent work belongs to the fourth century, while the former sarcophagus is probably one or two centuries later. Both are to be placed in the Museum of the Lateran.—*Gazette Arch.*, 1888, Nos. 1–2.

*Catacombs of Santa Priscilla and St. Callixtus.*—Recent excavations in S. Priscilla have led to the discovery of two paintings. One represents Christ between SS. Peter and Paul, giving to the former (?) the book with the inscription, CHRISTUS LEGEM DAT. In the other are represented Adam and Eve, between whom is Jonah under the gourd.—In demolishing a house, near S. Pietro in Vincoli, was found part of an early Christian inscription of the Catacombs of Callixtus, which had previously been known only by a copy.—*Revue Critique*, 1888, No. 4.

*Early Christian frescos.*—In vol III, pp. 481–82, a notice was given of some frescos, partly Christian in character, recently discovered in a Roman house of the fourth century, under the church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo. Besides the subject of Moses removing his sandals, there is Moses striking the rock—in the tablinum. On a wall of later date, which interrupts the ambulatory, are historical scenes, probably illustrating the acts and sufferings of Christian martyrs—perhaps of SS. Giovanni and Paolo themselves. By the side of the *fenestrella confessionis* in this wall are figures of SS. Peter and Paul, and, below, an *orante* figure at whose feet are prostrated a man and woman. Comm. De Rossi believes this to represent one of the two martyrs being venerated by Pammachius and his wife Faustina, who transformed the house into a basilica. On the side-walls are groups of figures belonging, apparently, to historical scenes. One is a scene of martyrdom in which two men and one woman are represented kneeling, their hands tied behind their backs, receiving the mortal stroke from the lictors. De Rossi believes this to represent the martyrs Crispus, Crispinianus, and Benedicta, said to have been killed in Julian's persecution, shortly after SS. John and Paul, and to have been buried near their tomb.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 532.

*VENEZIA.—Piazza of San Marco.*—Excavations here have revealed the existence of a large well in the midst of the Piazza, apparently made in the xv cent. and closed at the beginning of the last century: it is estimated that it contains 10,000 cubic metres of sand brought from the shores of the Lido. This is the fifth ancient well discovered in the piazza, and the location of the sixth is known. They have been able to study the vast sewers of the x cent., the foundations of 1200 to 1400, and those of the buildings of Doge Ziani. Among the objects found during the excavation were some mosaic-tablets, teeth of a wild-boar, a mediæval bronze spoon, some unknown



coins, and a small block of green serpentine porphyry, the *Lapis Lacedæmonius* of the ancients.—*Cour. de l'Art*, March 30, from the *Adriatico*.

## SPAIN.

**ALCOLLARIN.**—*Roman inscriptions.*—Several inscriptions with dialectic peculiarities had been found here. Two more have now come to light: one of a *Pellus Taltici filius*: another is interesting as containing the cognomen *Auge*: *Cornelia C. l. Auge, etc.*

**ALMENARA** (near Olmedo).—*Roman mosaic.*—D. Ven. M. Fern. de Castro has discovered on this site, which he considers that of *Nivaria*, a large mosaic of the late-imperial period, and, as the fact of a Roman settlement here is of great interest, the Academy has decided to undertake excavations.

**CANALS** (Valencia).—*Roman ruins.*—At this place, in the “cerca” of Jativa, have been found many columns of the Roman period, which prove the existence here of a large and magnificent edifice. Amphoræ and other vases and fragments of mosaics, also, have come to light.

**ILLICI.**—*Roman antiquities.*—On the hill at Illici, the famous Roman colony, where remains of walls, pavements, marble slabs, fragments of vases, *etc.*, indicate the centre of the ancient city, a tomb was recently found of peculiar and interesting construction.

**SEVILLA.**—*Discovery of a chapel.*—A discovery of great historical and architectural value has been made at the entrance of the cathedral. The ancient *Capilla de la Granada* has been found to contain, covered up by stucco and a false ceiling, the elements of a very early architecture. Already the chapel is shown to be sustained by a double row of columns with Latino-Byzantine, Arabic, and Roman capitals of peculiar form, and to have an ancient roof. Until the work of investigation is finished, it is not possible to decide whether this is a part of a Visigothic church, which, modified by the Almohades, served as an atrium to the splendid minaret, now called the Giralda, or whether it was a chapel of the Christian church raised on the ruins of the mosque at the time of the Conquest.—*Revue de Ciencias historicas*, 1887, pp. 391, 470, 477, 478, 482–84.

## FRANCE.

**CANCABEAU** (Vaucluse).—*Gallic Tombs.*—The excavations carried on during the past year on the plateau of Cancabeau (commune of Château-neuf-de-Gadagne), described by M. Sagnier (*Les fouilles de Gadagne*, Avignon, 1888), have given interesting results. Twelve tombs have been discovered, several of which contained, beside the skeletons, truncated heads placed face downward. This detail shows a state of barbarism identical with that of the Gallic tribes that raised the monument of Entremont.

The objects excavated indicate that these tombs are posterior to the prehistoric period and anterior to the Roman dominion. The excavations are to be continued.—*Revue Critique*, 1888, No. 13.

**CONSOIRE (Nord).**—M. Jennepin has lately informed the Académie des Ins. et Belles-Lettres of discoveries made in that commune, at Boussignies and its vicinity. They consist of implements of the stone and bronze ages; Gallic coins of gold and of bronze; Roman coins; a small bronze statuette of Jupiter; numerous Gallo-Roman tombs containing vases and ornaments; also brick-kilns.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Feb. 17.

**CRASVILLE-LA-ROQUEFORT.**—While digging a grave in the communal cemetery, 50 gold coins were unearthed, at the depth of about 1.50 met., at the base of the foundation of an ancient nave, now destroyed, which formerly belonged to the Priory of Crasville: the coins were lying in a heap, without any receptacle. They are of the coinage of Charles V, VI, VII of France, and of Henry V, VI of England.—*Cour. de l'Art*, March 30.

**PARIS.**—The Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres has offered a prize of 20,000 frs. for a work on the History of the Graphic Arts in Antiquity up to Perikles (*Histoire des Arts du dessin jusqu'à Périclès*): the prize to be given in 1890.

M. SALOMON REINACH has been appointed on the committee of the Paris Exhibition for 1889 for the departments of History and Archæology.

**MUSÉE DE SÈVRES.**—M. BOURIANT, *Directeur de l'École Française d'Archéologie en Égypte*, and Dr. FOUQUET, of Cairo, have presented to the Musée de Sèvres a series of 275 specimens of enamels and ancient glass. This curious collection illustrates the progress and changes in the making of enamels and glass during three thousand years—from the seventeenth dynasty, seventeen hundred years before Christ, till the fifteenth century of our era.—*Athenæum*, March 3.

**LATIN INSCRIPTIONS.**—At a recent meeting of the *Acad. des Ins.*, M. de Villefosse communicated two Roman inscriptions, one proving the existence of a stone theatre at Fleurs, built under Claudius, about 42 A. D., at the expense of a priest of Augustus, replacing one of wood that had been erected by a certain Lupus son of Anthus. The second showed that the city of Digne, *Dinia*, was a Roman colony, whose inhabitants belonged to the tribe *Voltinia*.—*Revue Critique*, 1888, No. 4.

**PERSAC.**—*Merovingian Cemetery.*—Father de la Croix has discovered here the displaced remains of a Merovingian cemetery similar to those found by him at Civaux, Antigny, etc. He has unearthed fourteen covers of Frankish sarcophagi, put to modern use.—*Revue de l'Art Chrét.*, 1888, p. 94.

**ROUEN.**—*Tower of the Cathedral.*—An admirable drawing has been found of the spire of the Cathedral of Rouen, burnt on Oct. 4, 1514. Two con-

tradictory inscriptions are on the parchment. One, of c. 1500, reads: *Ancienne Piramide de Notre-Dame de Rouen, qui fut bruslée en 1514, le 4 Octobre, à six heures du matin.* This is doubtless correct, and the other, more recent, inscription must be incorrect, which says: *l'Ancienne piramide attribuée à l'Archevesque Maurille, haute de 547 pieds de France à prendre du rez-de-chaussée à monter jusqu'au coq. Le tout en pierre, qui fut renversé en 1117 par la foudre.* The drawing is that of a work of the close of the xv or the first years of the xvi century, showing that the tower could not have been built long before the fire, while the beauty of its design shows it to have been done by a fine architect.—*Revue de l'Art Chrét.*, 1888, p. 132.

**ROUEZ-EN-CAMPAGNE** (Sarthe).—*Ancient Temple*.—The discovery has been made, in the fields of *La Frétinière*, of an ancient temple complete in all its parts. It is 30 met. long by 16.65 wide, was preceded by a portico with colonnades, and divided in the interior into three naves formed by columns whose bases have been found. Under an *aedicula* surrounded with columns, at the entrance of the temple, have been found many Roman coins.—*Bull. Mon.*, Nov.-Dec., 1887.

**SAINT-CYR-SUR-LOIRE**.—*Gothic Sculptures*.—In this small church, originally built in the xi century, though it now belongs mainly to the xv, there have been found two wooden statues, under life-size, representing the Virgin and St. John, which have the characteristics of the xiii century. Their probable position on posts led to their being made excessively slender and straight. They are painted.—*Revue de l'Art Chrét.*, 1888, p. 77.

**SAINTES**.—*Excavations at the hospital*.—The discoveries announced on p. 492 of vol. III have been continued. The fortifications uncovered along a length of about 200 metres show various periods in their construction. The upper part composed of enormous blocks taken from Roman building, some of which must have been of large dimensions, was built at two different periods: the lower part is of Roman construction. From the upper part, among fragments of bronzes, statues, bits of pilasters, there are remarkable inscriptions of the first century, sepulchral cippi, columns and capitals of various periods and styles, fine fragments of friezes and sculptured entablatures. The city has opened a museum to receive them.—*Bull. Mon.*, Nov.-Dec., 1887.

**VALCABRÈRE**.—*Christian Inscription*.—The following inscription was lately found on one of the buttresses of the church: *DEPOSITIO [IN] P̄ SEVERINI XV K MR | VALERI . . .* It is a Christian inscription belonging to the end of the fourth or the beginning of the fifth century, and to be connected with that of Valeria Severa, dated 347 A. D., found in the same church.—*Bull. Mon.*, Nov.-Dec., 1887.

## SWITZERLAND.

**GREAT SAINT BERNARD.**—*Temple of Jupiter Peninus.*—Five more inscriptions belonging to the famous temple of Jupiter Peninus have come to light. They are on small bronze tablets. One of them is interesting because it gives the full reading *Dominabus*, thus solving any doubts as to the restoration of this word in other inscriptions, as well as those expressed by Max Ihm regarding the relation between the worship of the *Dominæ* and the *Matronæ* (cf. IHM, *Der Mütter-oder Matronenkultus und seine Denkmäler*: Bonn, 1887, p. 98). The inscription reads: M CALPVRNVS|VETE-RANVS|DOMINAPVS|V. S. L. M.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 467.

## HOLLAND.

*Prehistoric Station in the Zuiderzee.*—The Marquis de Monclar has found in the Zuiderzee, near Muiderberg, between Muiden and Huisen, an interesting prehistoric station, comparable with that of greater extent found more than thirty years ago at Hilversum. The objects found all belong to the age of polished stone, and illustrate all its stages from the stone left nearly in its natural condition to that worked into perfect celt form: their execution is extremely rude.—*Bull. Mon.*, Nov.–Dec., 1887.

## GERMANY.

**BERLIN.**—*Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.*—Tome XIV of this *Corpus* has just been published by Dr. Hermann Dessau: it includes the inscriptions of Ostia, Tusculum, Praeneste and Tibur, that is, those of *Latium Vetus*. The work of this great *Corpus*, undertaken by the Academy of Berlin, will soon be finished. Tome XI, containing Æmilia, Umbria and Etruria, is in the press; also part 4 of t. VI (Roma) and t. XV (*Inscriptiones instrumenti domestici urbis*): t. XII, including the inscriptions of *Gallia Narbonensis*, is on the point of being published, while t. XIII (three Gauls and two Germanys) and pt. 6 of t. VI are in preparation. A new edition of t. I is being prepared; also supplements to tomes II, III, IV, VIII.—*Gazette Arch.*, 1888, Nos. 1–2.

*Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum.*—The second fasciculus of the supplement to the *Corpus* (vol. iv) has been published by Professor Kirchhoff: it contains the inscriptions anterior to Eukleides discovered between 1877 and 1886.

*Gifts to the Collection of Coins.*—The Archaeological Society has donated to the Coin-Collection, established at the University, all the ancient coins in its possession, numbering 289 gold, 1,244 silver, 21,407 bronze coins.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1887, No. 46.

**KREIMBACH** (near).—*Roman Fortress*.—The middle Lauterthal, near Kreimbach and Wolfstein, has been noted for over a century as a mine of Roman antiquities. In September, C. Mehlis visited and explored the rocky plateau called by the people the "Heidenburg," probably a Roman fortress, from which these antiquities evidently came. It is in the shape of an ellipse with a maximum (S. W.—N. E.) diameter of 185 met., and a minimum (N. W.—S. E.) diameter of 75 met. The many antiquities found in and around the graves belong to the third and fourth centuries A. D., its erection having apparently taken place about the middle, its destruction at the end, of the latter century. The fortress served the double purpose of protecting the Roman line of march and guarding against incursions of the Franks and Alamanni.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1887, Nos. 45, 50.

**OBRIGHEIM** (Palatinate).—*Frankish Cemetery*.—The excavations at the Frankish Cemetery of Obrigheim on the river Eis, between Worms and Eisenberg, which had already yielded interesting results (*cf. Wochenschrift*, 1887, Nos. 25, 26) were resumed during November. The contents of each grave are enumerated in *Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, Nos. 5, 6, beginning with No. 48, in continuation of the numeration commenced with the first excavations. The men's graves contained arms—such as iron lances, bronze buckles, iron daggers, knives—metal ornaments, and glass cups. The women's graves contained decorated belts, objects for the toilet, black urns, and glass cups. The finds show that the cemetery belongs to two distinct divisions of the Frankish epoch: while the first may be placed in the sixth century (Coins of Totila), the second, to which a double tomb covered with slabs belongs, is to be considered as Carolingian and of the eighth century. This opinion is strengthened by analogous discoveries at Niederkirchen and Deidesheim, as well as at Michelsberge near Durkheim. To the latter period belong many objects in pottery which show a great decadence in form, color and decoration.

**ZAKRZEW** (Prussian Silesia).—*Roman Tombs*.—At a meeting of the *Acad. des Ins. et Belles-Lettres*, Nov. 25, was announced the discovery at Zakrzew, on the Oder, near Breslau, of three tombs, dating apparently from the first centuries of our era, which contain objects that seem to be of Roman origin. The tombs are large rectangular cases, formed of slabs of granite (2.50 by 2.25 met.), and contained a large number of silver and gold jewelry, utensils and ornaments in bronze and glass, several fibulae and a gold Roman imperial coin (IMP. CLAVDIVS AVG).—*Rev. Critique*, 1887, No. 49.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

**ILLINICA** (near Czernowitz).—*A Roman camp*.—A well-preserved Roman camp has been found here, surrounded by earthworks 600 m. long by 200

m. wide. Bronzes, terracottas, and other objects, have come to light in great quantities.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1887, No. 47.

## DENMARK.

**RIBE.**—*Cathedral.*—The noble cathedral of this place is threatened with destructive restoration. Pastor Helm, who is the author of a fine folio volume on the history and architecture of this church, has issued an appeal to the Danish Government to save Ribe from ecclesiastical vandalism. The controversy for and against restoration is filling the Danish newspapers. One proposal is to rebuild the great tower which fell in on Christmas Day, 1283.—*Athenæum*, Feb. 18.

## SWEDEN.

**UPSALA.**—*Restoration of Cathedral.*—The restoration of the Cathedral of Upsala, the oldest edifice of this kind in Sweden, which has been in progress for some years, is approaching completion. The work which involves the rebuilding of the principal tower, destroyed by fire many years ago, is being carried out under the supervision of Herr F. Langlett, architect of the Swedish Government, and a sum of £10,000 has already been spent.—*Builder*, Nov. 19.

## RUSSIA.

**SMYELA** (near) (Govt. of Kieff).—*Excavation of mounds.*—*Mounds* [*kur-gani*] and *Occasional Archæological Finds near the Hamlet of Smyela* is the title of a diary kept, during the space of five years, by Count ALEXEI BOBRINSKY, and now published with two maps and twenty-four plates. Between 1879 and 1885 Count B. investigated fifty-three mounds in the vicinity of Smyela, in the south of the Govt. of Kieff, chiefly by sinking shafts, sometimes thirty-two feet in diameter, through the centre of the mound, from its summit to its base. Everything that was met with was carefully noted, as well as its position in the mound. In most cases, the lofty mounds had served as the burial-place for two different tribes, separated from each other by a great period of time and a noticeable difference in culture. The first inhabitants of the place dug a grave, covered it with a wooden framework, and heaped above it a lofty, pointed hillock. Three or four graves, generally of the same epoch, were apt to be found under one mound: in them lay people with remarkably long skulls. As a rule, there were found no objects pertaining to daily life, but sometimes flint arrows and knives, or lumps of pigment for tattooing; occasionally, the bones of the mole and other small rodents. The succeeding race buried their dead on top of the first. Their skulls are of a form entirely different from the preceding, and objects of bronze and bits of clay vessels are met

with in their graves; all of which points to a different nationality. Quite another race was revealed by the examination of one among several hundred low mounds crowded together. This people had bronze and iron implements, held intercourse with the Greeks of the seacoast colonies, and did not place the bones of moles *etc.* in their graves, like the two previous tribes. Bits of colored stuffs still lay on some of the skeletons, fragments of galloons, and even brass knee-caps, such as were used by the Greeks.—*Nation*, March 29.

## ENGLAND.

**LONDON.**—*New Archæological Review.*—The first number has appeared of the new *Archæological Review: a Journal of Historic and Pre-historic Antiquities*, edited by Mr. G. L. Gomme and published by David Nutt. The general subject is divided into four sections: anthropology, archæology proper, history, and literature; and under each of these sections are given original articles, reviews, correspondence, index notes, *etc.* The several indexes to papers scattered among the *Transactions* of archæological societies promise to form a valuable feature. A large share of the space will evidently be devoted to Prehistoric archæology, and, though Oriental and Classical archæology will not be entirely neglected, they will be introduced, apparently, only in so far as they relate to the antiquities of Great Britain. It is somewhat of a disappointment to find that the new Review has so limited a geographical horizon. It still leaves the field open to an English review that shall make the world of archæology its own.

*Sale of Kypriote Antiquities.*—Messrs. Sotheby were to sell, on March 12, 13, 14, another portion of the valuable collection of Kypriote antiquities formed by Major di Cesnola, and now the property of Mr. E. H. Lawrence.—*Academy*, March 10.

**BRITISH MUSEUM.**—During the year 1887, the Department of Coins and Medals has acquired 176 Greek and 30 Roman coins: of these, 11 are of gold, 83 of silver, 86 of bronze, 26 of *billon*. Mr. WARWICK WROTH will publish the most important acquisitions in the Greek class in Part I of the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1888.

*Catalogues of Gems and Vases.*—The Trustees will shortly issue a new catalogue of the national collection of gems, compiled by Mr. A. Smith under the superintendence of, and with the assistance of, the Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities. It will be illustrated with autotypes of representative examples. The same authorities are about to publish a new handbook to the collections of the Greek, Etruscan, and other ancient vases.

*Rearrangement.*—The vases and bronzes belonging to the British Museum are now almost entirely rearranged according to systematic principles calculated to facilitate study of and reference to the works.

The placing the collection of Rofnan mosaic-pavements on the walls of the staircase leading from the Egyptian Gallery to the upper story is making rapid progress, with the excellent result that these magnificent mosaics may be adequately seen for the first time.

It has been decided to use marbles of fine and delicate greens, with bold Greek base-mouldings, for the pedestals of the statues from the pediments of the Parthenon now grouped in the Elgin Room. A new arrangement of these sculptures will obviate the defects of the present system.

*Prehistoric Section.*—An important addition has recently been made to the prehistoric section of the British Museum. Some years since, M. Peccadeau de l'Isle made excavations on the banks of the river Aveyron, at Bruniquel, opposite to the cavern explored by the Vicomte de Lastic, whose discoveries at this place formed the subject of a valuable paper in the *Philosophical Transactions* by Sir Richard Owen. The collection of M. Peccadeau de l'Isle has just been acquired by the trustees of the Christy Collection and presented by them to the British Museum, thus greatly enriching the national collection of the reindeer period, which is now probably unrivalled, even though some of the choicest objects found by Messrs. Christy and Lartet were presented, by desire of Mr. Christy, to the French Government. The most interesting specimens found by M. Peccadeau are a number of outlines of animals on stone, hitherto not represented at the Museum, and the three well-known sculptures in the round, probably the handles of instruments, of which two are in mammoth ivory and represent reindeer, while the third, representing a mammoth, is in reindeer horn. These are temporarily shown in the gallery on the upper floor of the Museum, in the room from which the glass collections have been removed.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 21, Mar. 3.

**SALISBURY.**—Mr. Nicholls writes to the *Standard* of Feb. 12, that some workmen, excavating in the garden of his house at Salisbury during the preceding week, found a large Roman mosaic-pavement which, from his description, is evidently a copy of the mosaic at Naples representing the battle of Issos.—C. S. in *Class Review*, March, 1888.

**SPRINGHEAD**—*Find of Roman Coins.*—A hoard of 114 coins, chiefly of *billon*, extending from Gordian III to Tetricus II, has recently been discovered at Springhead, near Gravesend. Mr. C. R. Smith has given a detailed notice of the hoard in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (1887, pp. 312 f.).—*Class Review*, March, 1888.

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## AMERICA. UNITED STATES.

*Survey of Western Mounds.*—During the open-air season of 1887, Mr. T. H. Lewis surveyed over 1160 prehistoric mounds, in Minnesota, Da-



kota, and Wisconsin. Besides these tumuli he met with six ancient enclosures or "forts" of varying size, which he also surveyed—four of them are situated in Minnesota, and two in Dakota.

**BOSTON.**—*Recent acquisitions by the Museum of Fine Arts.*—Among the acquisitions of the Museum for the past year, the following are mentioned in the last annual report. (1) *Egyptian Antiquities.*—A liberal donation from the Egypt Exploration Fund from the finds of 1885 and 1886, comprising hundreds of objects in bronze, pottery, glass, and stone. Among these are a colossal statue of Rameses II, in black granite; a relief in limestone, the head of a young prince, most delicately modelled, which was found built into a pylon of the VI century B. C.; a handle of gold; glass mosaics of microscopic delicacy of execution; a set of the deposits placed under the foundations of Egyptian temples. (2) *Bronze Statuette of Athena.*—Mr. Samuel D. Warren donated a bronze statuette of Athena discovered in 1871 on the Ettringer Bellerberg between Coblenz and Bonn, on the Rhine, among ruins conjectured to be those of a temple of Minerva. The statuette (15 cent. high) represents the goddess standing, wearing a helmet "and an ægis of large size, which envelops the upper half of the figure like a shawl, the two ends being held together across the breast by the Medusa-head which serves as a kind of clasp. In her left hand she held a spear, in a nearly vertical position," and in the right probably a patera (?) of which nothing remains. The date is probably the second century of our era. In type, "it possesses all the distinctive characteristics of the type of Athena which prevailed about the middle of the fifth century B. C.," i. e., the "Attic" helmet, the broad face, and the large ægis, and it seems to be the reproduction of a large statue of the Attic School of that period. (3) *Myrina Terracottas.*—Mr. Martin Brimmer gave a collection of twenty-nine original Greek terracotta figures from the site of Myrina, in Asia Minor, where over 1200 figures were brought to light by the excavations of the French School. "The collection presented by Mr. Brimmer is admirably characteristic of the types and styles of the Myrina potters." Most of the statuettes were intentionally broken when thrown into the tombs, but a few "appear to have had a more strictly religious significance. Such are two sitting statuettes of Aphrodite, of a very early and primitive type, in which the influence of the Orient is strikingly apparent. Both are fully draped, with movable arms, like those of a jointed doll, and enormous headdress, the types of which are strongly suggestive of Phœnician art, as are also the necklaces, bracelets and other adornments with which they are bedecked. One of these figures is intact, the other shows what I think are recent breaks, the lines of the fractures being sharp and fresh. . . I am led to believe that . . . they were the household idols of the deceased, and were placed carefully in the graves to be a pro-

tection in death as they had been in life. Of the other figures, some are divinities, some are human. There are two of Aphrodite, of types not earlier than the fourth century B. C., one of which has the word ΔΙΦΙΛΟΥ, the name of the maker, inscribed on the back; two Nikes in full motion, the wings unfortunately lost; one youthful Dionysos; three Satyrs; four flying Cupids; and one Muse." (4) A beautiful Greek bracelet of gold, and three small gold ear-rings, from Asia Minor. (5) A bronze head of Hypnos, of life-size, of fine workmanship, and of a style which points to a Greek origin. It was purchased by Mr. E. W. Longfellow at Assissi, and was said to have been found a short time before at Todi. (6) A terracotta figure of a seated woman, from Asia Minor, and 13 small terracotta figures from the Island of Kos.—Mr. EDWARD ROBINSON, from the *Twelfth Annual Report, to the Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1887*.

Professor KÉKULÉ of Bonn has been named corresponding member of the Royal Italian Academy of the Lincei. Marquis HERVÉ DE SAINT-DENIS has been elected president of the Académie des Inscriptions for 1888; the same body having also named corresponding members Dr. BÜHLER (in place of Professor Pött), Professor HELBIG (in place of Professor Henzen), Professor SICKEL (in place of Gozzadini), JOHN EVANS (in place of Henry Rawlinson). Professor BRUGSCH has been named corresponding member of the R. Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg. The Berlin Academy of Sciences has appointed, as corresponding members, Messrs. HOMOLLE in Paris, BYWATER in Oxford, and KABBADIAS in Athens. A travelling fellowship of £150 has been granted to the vice-director of the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge for archæological researches in Kypros. Professor PETERSEN has been appointed secretary of the German Institute in Roma, and is replaced at Athens by Dr. W. DÖRPFELD, the second Athens secretary being Dr. PAUL WOLTERS.

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